Newport Mercury.

HOPE

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The Newport Mercury,

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and forty first year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

EXCELSIOR LODGE No 49, I. O. of O. F., Herbert Kahil, Noble Grand; Perry B. Dawley, Secretary; meets every Tuesday evening.

MALBONE LODGE No 93, N. E. O. P., Henry M. Young, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James McLeish, President; John J. Butler, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month.

NEWPORT COUNCIL No. 31, American Mechanics, meets first and third Thursday evenings.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 356, K. of H., Dictator, Elwin Nelson, Reporter, O. H Chase; meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings.

REDWOOD LODGE No. 11, K. of P., Charles Spofford, Chancellor Commander; Daniel P. Hall, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain, A. B. Davis; Charles H. Ellis, [illegible] meets first Friday evening in each month.

Local Matters.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Department of Notes and Queries.

Beginning with the first number in the new year, January 7, 1899, we shall devote a column or more to historical and genealogical Notes and Queries. While this department will not be confined to Rhode Island matters, we hope to make it of especial value to those interested in the local and family history of the state. It seems but natural that the MERCURY, a paper circulating among Rhode Islanders in every state of the Union with subscribers in every town in this state, and in every locality in Southern New England, should even at the advanced age of 141 years, endeavor to bring about an interchange of facts relating to the doings of our forefathers and their family history.

In establishing this department we simply carry out the expressed wish of many of our subscribers, and we trust a liberal use will be made of the same.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given, the initials only to be used in print. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to

R. H. TILLEY,

Historical Editor Mercury, Newport, R. I.

A special despatch to the Providence Journal this week states that the engagement of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; and Miss Virginia Fair has been announced and the report declared to be authentic by Miss Fair's relatives. The marriage will probably not take place until after Mr. Vanderbilt's graduation from Harvard in 1901. Miss Fair is one of the most popular young ladies in Society's swell set and has had numerous suitors for her hand. She is a handsome brunette and is very wealthy. She is a daughter of the late Senator Fair and a sister of Mrs. Herman Oelrichs.

Mrs. Bryant, wife of Mr. Adelbert P. Bryant, died at her home in this city Saturday evening after a long illness. Mrs. Bryant was a daughter of the late Benjamin and Priscilla Chase of Portsmouth. She leaves several children. One sister, Mrs. John Brown of Warren, also survives her. Her funeral was solemnized Wednesday noon from her husband's residence on Channing street, Rev. Charles G. Gilliat of St. George's church officiating.

Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles has been in town this week visiting his mother, who is confined to her home by illness.

Mr. C. T. Hopkins has been confined to the house this week.

Happy New Year.

Figs Grown in Middletown.

The native Rhode Islander will always assert—and it is probable that he believes the assertion—that the soil and climate of his native isle is such that anything will grow here, no matter from what clime it is transported. It certainly is a fact that the soil on this island has produced some of the finest fruit, vegetables, grass and hay ever grown, but we fancy that the news that there is a thriving fig orchard in operation here which yields its owner a handsome yearly profit will be surprising information, not only to the general public but to some of the inhabitants of this county as well. Such is, however, the fact.

The orchard in question is the property of Mr. James Barker of Middletown and had its beginning about fourteen years ago. Nearly half a century ago a fig tree was brought from Bristol, R.I., and planted in Portsmouth, but little was thought of fig culture beyond setting out the shoots that sprang from this tree and its offsprings each spring and keeping them in the cellar during the winter. The owner, Mr. Charles Almy, gave or sold these young trees whenever anyone especially wanted them, but no thought of planting an orchard was had until about fourteen years ago when Mr. James Barker obtained one of these trees from Mr. Almy. It grew so finely and throve so well that Mr. Barker obtained two or three more trees within the next two years and started his orchard. The tree came to bearing in about three year's time and twelve years ago Mr. Barker's first crop of figs filled two strawberry boxes. He brought them to Newport but had hard work convincing the dealers that they were really figs. After many trials and refusals he was told by one dealer that he would purchase the figs and see what he could do with them. From this small beginning the orchard and crops have grown until now the former occupies about an eighth of an acre of land and consists of about two hundred trees, one hundred and fifty of which are bearing. The yield, too, has increased proportionately and his past season Mr. Barker sold five hundred boxes of figs to Newport dealers and shipped a hundred and forty-five boxes to New York. The trees do not require more than ordinary care and the fruit is of an exceptionally fine flavor.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day was celebrated in the churches last Sunday in a most appropriate manner. The several edifices and altars were decorated with Christmas greens and the musical programmes arranged were rendered in a manner which left nothing to be desired. There was a large attendance at all the churches at both morning and afternoon services. At many of the Sunday Schools the carol services were held in the afternoon and these, too were largely attended.

The secular celebration of the event of Christmas Day occurred on Monday. There was a general suspension of work and business throughout the city and in many homes were family reunions and children's parties, so that for all the season was one of rejoicing and good will.

The Merry B's assembled in full force at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Scott Thursday evening, and it was found that the Christmas holidays had in no way impaired the ability of the members of the club to play whist. At the conclusion of the competition, which was close from start to finish, the winners were announced as follows: First prizes, Miss Lottie Hilton and Mr. Ben' Tew; consolations, Mrs. J. G. Palmer and Mr. Walter Dennis.

Tomorrow the new South Union station in Boston will be available for use, but for the present, at least, the trains from and for Newport will use the Park Square station as heretofore, with the exception of the train which leaves here at 7 a. m. and the one which leaves Boston for Newport at 4:30 p. m. These two trains have been using the Kneeland street station and will hereafter use the new station.

The several Sunday schools of the city have had their Christmas trees and entertainments during the past week, thus adding their share to the little people's enjoyment of Kris Kringle's annual visit.

Mr. Charles D. Mueller was called to New York on Christmas Day by the death of his mother who was 76 years of age and had been in failing health for some time.

Mr. John Holt, driver of Hose Reel No. 4, has returned to duty after an illness of several days' duration.

Mr. W. S. Vose has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be able to be out.

Senator Byron J. Cowes of Scituate has been spending a few days here.

Mr. George H. Norman, Jr., of Boston has been in town this week.

The various National Bank elections take place next Tuesday.

The New Board of Health.

The city council at its meeting on Tuesday evening materially changed the status of the board of health and the city officers connected therewith. The board of health is abolished and in its place is substituted a joint standing committee of the city council, known as the committee on health and sanitation. This committee has practically the same rights and powers as the former board and are required to report to the council at least once a month. The committee will be assisted by an advisory board of three resident physicians who "shall prepare all regulations regarding the care and control of all epidemic and contagious diseases, and when such regulations have been submitted to and approved by the city council the committee on health and sanitation must see to the enforcement of the same: They shall also from time to time make written advisory reports to the said committee relating to the general sanitary condition of the city and the need of changes for the betterment of the same which communications shall be submitted by the said committee in their regular or special reports to the city council for the city council's action on the same."

The offices of inspector of plumbing, inspector of nuisances, inspector of milk, and executive officer of the board of health are abolished and the duties formerly performed by the incumbents of these offices will fall to the sanitary inspector, who will be elected annually, and will receive a salary of $1,000. He will have an assistant at a salary of $700, and there will be a clerk of the committee at a salary of $600. The sanitary inspector must be a practical plumber. The clerk will receive all complaints of nuisances and practices injurious to the health of the city, issue all permits, keep all records, and perform such other duties as he may be called upon to do.

The ordinances take effect on the first Monday in January.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Simeon Hazard has sold for Daniel Peckham and wife of Chicago, Ill., a strip of land on the southerly side of Thurston avenue, and adjoining on the west other land of the purchasers, Albert L. and David E. Chase. Said land measures five feet front by one hundred in depth.

John N. A. Griswold has sold to Michael Doyle, for $2,000, an estate on State street containing 5000 square feet.

Simeon Hazard has rented for a term of years for J. Griffiths-Masten, now of London, England, his furnished house on Everett street to Edward Parrish of the U. S Engineers' office.

A. O'D. Taylor has let on lease to John F. Dailey, the "Enos Hazard" farm of 84 acres on the West Main Road in Middletown; said farm having thereon a residence and barns and being bounded on the east by the West Main Road; on the north by the farm belonging to the heirs or devisees of the late W. B. Chase; on the west by waters of Narragansett Bay in part, and in part by land of the Underwood Estate; on the south in part by said Underwood estate, and in part by the A. T. Stewart Farm.

DeBlois & Eldridge have rented for Col. George R. Fearing his villa on the northerly side of Narragansett avenue to Mr. John Nicholas Brown for the season of 1899.

Thomas Greelish has sold to Mary E. Greelish, his wife, the estate bounded south on Bowery street, west by land of J. H. Ennis, north by land of the Cliff Cottage Association, and east by land of Edward Lennon.

Services Appreciated.

On Christmas Day Eminent Sir David Stevens, Recorder of Washington Commandery No. 4, K. T., received a surprise visit from a delegation of Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery of Fall River who presented him with a handsome Morris chair in recognition of his services and his attentions to the members of that Commandery who accompanied Washington Commandery to the Pittsburg triennial. The asylum of Washington Commandery was the scene of the presentation, after which an impromptu banquet was served.

The many friends of Mr. Samuel Chambers, gave him quite a surprise last Saturday evening when they gathered at the home of Mr. Alexander Ogg in Middletown, and presented him with a handsome gold watch. A phonograph was the pleasure of the evening, and after ice cream and cake were served every one wished Mr. Chambers good night and a Merry Christmas.

The Society of the Colonial Wars in Rhode Island held its annual meeting and banquet in Providence last night. Dr. V. Mott Francis of this city presided.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jaffray and daughter of Yarmouthport, Mass., are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart in Middletown.

Mr. James J. Rooney is visiting relatives in Pawtucket.

CITY COUNCIL.

Last Meeting of the Year.

The final meeting of the city council for the year 1898 was held Tuesday evening and considerable business of importance was transacted. All of the members of the board of aldermen were present but Common Councilmen Friend, Shanahan and Kelley were absent. The report of the finance committee was received and bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

City Asylum,	$ 813 05
Poor Department,	497 33
Watch and Police,	180 24
Fire Department	1,638 50
Streets and Highways,	145 56
New Harbor Park,	863 78
Van Zandt Avenue Bridge,	33 63
Public Schools,	8,128 66
Board of Health,	25 61
Public Parks,	327 37
New City Hall,	147 81
New Schoolhouse and Lot,	210 73
Dog Fund,	18 00
Removal of House Offal,	626 17
Swill Snow,	10 50
Touro Jews' Synagogue Fund,	70 50
Thomas Chapman Estate,	60
Burial Grounds,	50 00
Burial Ground Funds (28),	218 00
Public Buildings,	276 95
Lighting Streets,	2,243 61
Ward Meetings,	25 50
Books, Stationery and Printing,	72 50
Incidentals,	759 34
Total,	$17,891 49

An ordinance was passed creating a special commission to complete the new city hall, the members to serve without pay and any vacancy to be filled by the city council. Aldermen Rogers, Shanteler and O'Neill and Councilmen Albro, Barker, Moffitt, Kirhoe and Kelley are the members of the commission. The joint special committee on city hall was discharged.

The joint special committee on the new second ward school building was authorized to complete the furnishing of the building and turn it over to the school committee. Alderman Shanteler and Councilmen Stevens and Kirhoe were appointed a committee to arrange for the inauguration of the new city government. The committee on streets and highways was authorized to advertise for proposals for the construction of a low truss bridge at Van Zandt avenue in accordance with plans of J. E. Judson.

The committee on streets and highways reported the bids for riprap for the new harbor park and recommended that the contract be awarded to William Beattie of Fall River at $1.70 per cubic yard. A resolution to that effect passed the upper board but was laid upon the table in the common council.

A petition from the American Telephone and Telegraph company requesting permission to erect poles on Broadway from the Middletown line to West Broadway to connect with the pole lines and conduits of the Providence Telephone Company was referred to the committee on streets and highways. A petition for the acceptance of $400 for the perpetual care of the Salmon Townsend burial lot was referred to the committee on finance. Resolutions were passed authorizing the tax collector to discharge from his books 95 personal property taxes amounting to $228 and authorizing the city treasurer to charge against the several estates taxes amounting to $96 Taxes amounting to $441.70 were remitted on account of errors in assessment.

The committee on the second ward school building was authorized to make contracts as follows: With Dring & Smith, tinting walls, $215; J. W. Horton & Co., shades and fixtures, 43 cents each; 8 teachers desks, $12 48 each; 4 desks $9 98 each; 12 swivel chairs, $3 00 each; 7 kindergarten chairs, 50 cents each; M. Cottrell estate, 8 laboratory chairs and 20 cane seat chairs at $1 each; Thomas S. Nason, agent for the School Furniture Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., 50 lid desks, $3 each; 200 open box desks, $2.64 each; 100 open box desks, $2.45 each. Bonds were required from those contractors whose bids exceed $600 and from Thomas S. Nason to protect the city from suits for infringement of patent.

A report was received from the committee on retrenchments stating that much of the work for which the committee was appointed was being done by the committee on ordinances, and requesting that it be relieved of further duties.

The two branches of the city council met in joint convention to hear the report of the committee on ordinances. The committee thought that the ordinances in relation to health and nuisances required a change before the inauguration of a new government and therefore reported a partial revision of these. The committee recommended an amendment to Chapter III, creating a joint standing committee of the city council on health and sanitation; to have charge of all matters pertaining to the health and sanitation of the city, the removal of swill, house offal, ashes and other refuse, and the general regulation of the sanitary condition of the city; to supervise and direct the sanitary inspector, and to nominate a clerk, who shall be the clerk of the department, at a salary not named.

The next amendment is to Chapter IV, abolishing the office of inspector of nuisances and substituting that of sanitary inspector, who shall be a practical plumber, and an assistant inspector. It does away with the medical board of health and substitutes an advisory board of three resident physicians. The duties of the sanitary inspector are defined and his salary is fixed at $1,000. He assumes the duties at present performed by the inspector of nuisances, plumbing and milk, and the executive officer of the board of health. The clerk receives complaints, keeps the records, issues permits, etc.

Chapter 25 was repealed and an ordinance substituted which provides for the annual election of the inspector and assistant in January, fixes the salary of the assistant and defines the duties of the officials. Monthly reports are required from the committee. The advisory physicians shall prepare all regulations for the care and control of contagious diseases and from time to time prepare reports upon the sanitary condition of the city. The fourth ordinance made such verbal changes as were necessary to make the ordinance creating an inspector of plumbing agree with the new condition of things.

Councilman Stevens explained the ordinances as they were read and an informal discussion followed. After the reading was finished the joint convention adjourned. In the board of aldermen the salaries of the assistant inspector and the clerk were fixed at $700 each and the ordinances were adopted. The lower board fixed the salary of the clerk at $500, and called for a committee of conference which quickly reported a compromise at $600 and the ordinances were then adopted.

The customary vote of thanks to the presiding officers and clerks of the boards were adopted.

In the board of aldermen a claim of appeal by Charles Warren Lippitt from the action of the board of aldermen in regard to Ledge road was received. An appraisal of damages done by dogs, amounting to $6.45, was referred to a special committee consisting of Aldermen Shanteler and Hamilton. One application for eating house license was referred to the chief of police.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus B. Davis are both seriously ill with the grip.

The Aged Dead.

The city has this year mourned the loss of some of its most prominent citizens who have been called to a last resting place with their fathers. Many of them have lived to advanced ages and a list of those who survived the allotted span of three score years and ten contains names that have been known and honored almost since the founding of the city. The list of those who were over the age of seventy at the time of their death is smaller than it was last year, the number being twenty eight as against fifty-two in 1897. The names and ages follow:

Eliza M. Dodge,	70
Ann M. Arnoux,	70
Edwin J. Sculpaugh,	70
Robert D. Farrent,	70
Cyrus B. Borden,	71
Harriet P. Bates,	71
Mary P. S. Dowling,	71
Nicholas King,	73
Jefferson Morrison,	74
Stephen J. B. Perry,	74
James B. Brown,	74
Martha E. Carr,	75
Mary L. Brown,	75
Angelique L. V. Cunningham,	76
James Graff,	76
Thomas B. Stoddard,	76
Nicholas B. Alger,	76
James C. Pray,	76
Catherine Prattis,	76
Ruth R Sherman,	77
Catharine Coe,	77
Sarah A. Pitman,	78
Sarah A. May,	78
Joseph L. Northam,	78
James H. Wilson,	78
Charles Banning,	78
William H. Valentine,	78
Emma B Fadden,	78
Silas Dickerson,	78
Catherine A. Brennan,	78
Mary Reynolds,	78
Eliza H. Weaver,	79
Lewis B. Caswell,	79
John C. Cottrell,	79
Richard Reynolds,	80
Alice A. Albro,	81
William A. Shaw,	81
Bathsheba N. Newton,	82
Fanny A. Eldred,	82
Catherine G. Freeborn,	82
Mary A. Tripp,	82
Robert S. Hone,	82
Mary A. Peckham,	83
William H. Chase,	84
Diana Church,	85
Octavia L. Clarke,	86
John G. Hudson,	86
Emma Gardner,	86
James C Swan,	87
Lydia Gifford,	87
Rebecca A. Peckham,	87
Joseph Tuckerman,	87
Abbie M. Kinsley,	87
Samuel L. Spooner,	87
Susan Thomas,	88
Edward B. Young,	91
Abbie G. Dring,	92
Eliza Brown,	94

Among the aged decedents in Newport county, outside of the city, were the following:

Edward B. Hambly, Tiverton,	70
Mary E. Burrows, Middletown,	70
Frederick A. Lawton, Middletown,	70
Elizabeth T. Weaver, Middletown,	75
William R. Dennis, Portsmouth,	75
Jane W. Brownell, Little Compton,	75
James L. Durfee, Portsmouth,	76
Borden Lawton, Portsmouth,	77
Elizabeth Tallman, Portsmouth,	77
Oliver C. Brownell, Little Compton,	78
Clarinda B. Simmons, Little Compton,	78
William Hunt, Tiverton,	78
James Chase, Middletown,	80
Asa Cory, Portsmouth,	80
Stephen P. Barker, Middletown,	82
Emily T. Gardiner, Jamestown,	83
Stephen C. Gardiner, Jamestown,	83
Charles W. Howland, Tiverton,	85
Freeborn Albro, Portsmouth,	86
Admiral Coggeshall, Tiverton,	88
Elizabeth R Caswell, Jamestown,	88
Amey Sherman, Tiverton,	89
Charles Macomber, Tiverton,	92

Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Sayer died at her home on Thames Street at an early hour yesterday morning, blood poisoning being the immediate cause of death. She had been seriously ill for a long time. The funeral will be held from her late residence on Sunday, Rev. Dr. Gilliat officiating. She leaves a sister, Miss Ann Caroline Sayer, and two brothers, Messrs. George W. and Albert Sayer.

New Year's Day will be marked in Havana this year by a change of government. On that day the United States will assume entire control and the American flag will be raised on all public buildings. An elaborate programme has been arranged for the occasion.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Minneola Council, No. 3, Degree of Pocahontas.

Pocahontas—Mrs. Arthur L. Gilman.
Wenonah—Mrs. Theodore H. Bliss.
Powhattan—Frank S. Patterson.
Prophetess—Mrs. Frank G. Scott.
Chief of Records—Miss Charlotte McDonald.
Collector of Wampum—Miss Josephine Lynch.
Keeper of Wampum—Mrs. Arabella Brown.
Trustee for Three Great Suns—Harry M. Peabody.

Union Lodge, No. 668, Knights of Honor.

Past Dictator—Samuel Speer.
Dictator—W. J. H. Stewart.
Vice Dictator—Peter F. Clarke.
Assistant Dictator—Henry J. Hass.
Recorder—James H. Goddard.
Financial Recorder—Francis Stanhope.
Treasurer—Samuel H. Oxx.
Chaplain—William S. Bailey.
Guide—V. A. Vanteck.
Guardian—Walter Sherman.
Sentinel—E. T. Dodge.
Trustees—H. J. Hass, Walter Sherman, W. S. Bailey.

Olfila Lodge, No. 443, D. O. H.

Ex-Barden—Frank Brandt.
Ober Barden—Z. A. Hilcken.
Unter Barden—Adam Beuroth.
Treasurer—Peter Faerber.
Secretary—Edward Otto.

General Burnside Assembly, No. 64, Royal Society of Good Fellows.

Ruler—Charles F. Williams.
Instructor—Charles D. Stark.
Councilor—Joseph McLeod.
Treasurer—Henry C Stevens, Jr.
Financial Secretary—Charles F. Harrington.
Prelate—Swen W. Johnson.
Director—Alexander B. Carr.
Guard—Carl F. Larson.
Sentry—Robert Ferrant.
Past Ruler—Gustave T. F. Moeller.
Trustees—George W. Tilley, Robert C. Patterson, William H. Young.
Representatives to Grand Assembly—Gustave T. F. Mueller, Robert Patterson; alternates—Robert C. Patterson, George F. Rounds.

Weenat Shassitt Tribe, No. 6, Improved Order of Red Men.

Prophet—Henry B. Smith.
Sachem—Herbert E. Nason.
Senior Sagamore—Max Levy.
Junior Sagamore—George W. Bacheller, Jr.
Keeper of Records—Frank G. Scott.
Collector of Wampum—Harry M. Peabody.
Keeper of Wampum—Robert H. McIntosh.
Trustee for three years—George W. Ritchie.

Newport Horticultural Society.

President—James McLeish.
Vice Presidents—Benjamin F. Tanner, John Allan.
Recording Secretary—W. T. Burton.
Financial Secretary—Bruce Butterton.
Treasurer—Richard Gardner.
Sergeant at Arms—William Smith.
Executive Committee—Alexander McLellan, W. C. Burton, John J. Butler, James McLeish, Robert Laurie, James Kyle, Richard Gardner, Alexander Ogg, Andrew S. Meikle.
Auditing Committee—B. F Tanner, Joseph Gibson, Samuel Chambers.
Entertainment Committee—John T. Allan, Robert Laurie, John J. Butler, James Kyle, Charles D. Stark.

TIVERTON.

Nonquit Grange, P. of H., No. 31, held a regular meeting Wednesday evening when the annual election of officers took place which was as follows:

W. Master—A. Richmond Hambly.
Overseer—Ralph B. Wilcox.
Lecturer—Grace A. Almy.
Steward—Edwin F. Hambly.
Assistant Steward—George W. Potter.
Chaplain—Mrs. C. E. Manchester.
Treasurer—Horace L. Almy.
Secretary—William H. Potter.
Gate Keeper—Henry G. Douglass.
Ceres—Mrs. E. F. Hambly.
Pomona—Mina Almy.
Flora—Alice Schlegel.
L. A. S.—Lottie M. Manchester.

Two applications for membership were received.

The entertainment given Monday evening in the Congregational Church to celebrate Christmas was of a most interesting character. It was opened by a carol from the choir followed by a vocal solo from Miss Alice Schlegel, an address from George W. Hathaway, recitations from Anna Humphrey and others and a song "Mr. Hathaway's Little Girl," by Beatrice Manchester. Jack Frost and the wife of Santa Claus were personated. Annie Ingham was made to represent a small fairy coming out of a box to assist in the distribution of gifts from two heavily laden Christmas trees. Tuesday evening a grand concert was given in the Congregational Church by first class talent from Boston. Violin solo, Carnival de Venice, Faust, Fantasia and Polonaise Brillante were given by M. Henri Faucher.

M. Henri J. Faucher gave the following violin selections, "The Carnival de Venice," Etude No. 39, "Faust Fantasia and Polonaise Brilliante." Mrs. J. S. Murdy sang two solos "Snow" and "The Waiting Heart." Mrs. I. E. Johnson soloist sang "The Volunteer Organist." Miss Lillian Johnson, the child elocutionist recited papa's letter "prize recitation" "war time memories" and sang one solo "Love your little sister." Each number on the programme was heartily applauded, most of them receiving an encore. The audience was a large and appreciative one. This concert was the fourth of the lecture course given under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E.

A special town meeting will be held next Saturday Dec. 31st, to see if the town will exempt from taxation for ten years certain real and personal estate which may be acquired by Edgar F. Billings for

At a session of the Sabbath school connected with the P. M. Church North Tiverton the following officers were elected for the year 1899.

Superintendent—Harry Walker.
Asst. Supt—Robert Ayre.
Secretary—James Ridge.
Asst. Sec.—Alfred Voyrey.
Librarian—John T. Tomfrek.
Asst. Librarian—Charles Howarth.
Treasurer—Ellen Pemberton.
Organist—Maude Pemberton.
Asst. Organist—Eva Bradley.

MIDDLETOWN.

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Weaver, the wife of Stephen P. Weaver of this town, who resided on the West Main road, and who had been suffering from an incurable malady for several months, died at her residence at an early hour Wednesday morning. For more than half a century she had been married to and lived with her husband. A considerable part of their married life had been spent on the Benoni Weaver farm near the westerly end of Brown's lane, where they reared a family of five daughters. This farm is now vested in Bishop Harkins of the Providence diocese of the Roman Catholic church and includes St. Columba's cemetery. Of the five daughters three only survive their mother, and are the wives respectively, of Joshua Coggeshall, George Coggeshall and William P. Manchester. Mrs. Weaver was born in Portsmouth and was the daughter of Enos and Sarah Gibbs. Her mother, Sarah Gibbs, deceased in 1887, having attained the unusual age of 101 years. Mrs. Weaver had long been deprived of the sense of hearing and had for the most part to be communicated with by signs and through the medium of writing. Her mind, though denied the many agreeable sensations and impressions which are only produced by sound was yet bright and active, her perception keen and she possessed a fine sense of humor. Brought up in plain and unpretentious surroundings and to frugal habits and modest deportment, she was content to fulfil her destiny, by a faithful discharge of her domestic duties and a patient continuance in well doing.

WHICH SHALL PREVAIL?—There seems to be a very general and pertinent inquiry as to whether the Town Council of Middletown or the Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company at present regulate and control the East Main Road. This road is in a very unsafe and unsatisfactory condition Before the advent of the snow storm several piles of earth had been placed in the traveled part of the highway by the Railway Company which made it perilous to travel in the night time. After the snowstorm the surveyors removed the snow from the travelled way so as to render the same passable. The Railway Company in clearing their track filled up again to considerable extent the cuts made by the surveyors. Then followed rain which intensified the already precarious condition of the traveled path, in consequence of which, several teams broke down and more were delayed and put to great inconvenience. To add to the peril and inconvenience occasioned before more earth has since been taken from the railway track and deposited in the centre the road and the condition now is such as to make travel on the East Main road after dark decidedly difficult and dangerous. The town has been threatened with suits for not keeping this highway safe and convenient for public travel, as it certainly must do to fulfil its obligation under the law. The Town Council is scored and censured for its lax and lenient methods of dealing with the Railway Company and for permitting the East Main Road to be in its present dangerous and discreditable condition. C.

JAMESTOWN.

Newport County Pomona Grange met Tuesday with the members of Conanicut Grange, Jamestown. The meeting opened at noon with Lionel H. Peabody presiding. The minutes of the last meeting read by the secretary were approved.

Reports from the masters of the subordinate granges were then in order after which the annual election of officers took place which were as follows:

Worthy Master—Charles H. Potter of Nonquit Grange, Tiverton.
W. Overseer—Herman F. Peckham of Aquidneck Grange, Middletown.
Lecturer—Mrs. Fernando A. Wilcox of Nonquit Grange, Tiverton
Steward—Warren R. Sherman of Portsmouth Grange.
Assistant Steward—N. Horace Peckham of Portsmouth Grange.
Chaplain—George Howland of Conanicut Grange, Jamestown.
Treasurer—Samuel E. Almy of Nonquit Grange, Tiverton.
Secretary—Joseph A. Peckham of Aquidneck Grange, Middletown.
Gate Keeper—Alvin H. Peckham of Conanicut Grange, Jamestown.
Ceres—Mrs. Philip H. Wilbor of Little Compton Grange.
Flora—Mrs. Alvin H. Peckham of Conanicut Grange, Jamestown.
Pomona—Mrs. Charles H. Wilbor of Little Compton Grange.
Lady Assistant Steward—Miss Nellie Flanders of Conanicut Grange, Jamestown.

It was voted to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the organization of the Newport Co. Pomona Grange at Whitridge Hall on the 17th of January, 1899, to commence at 3 p. m., when the installation of officers will take place. The installing officer will be Past State Master A. M. Belcher of Cumberland Grange. It was voted that John A. Hathaway be a committee to take entire charge of the arrangements for entertainment.

Voted that a basket lunch be in order and that John R. Gifford of the Stone Bridge car waiting room supply chowder and sandwiches at his own risk.

Voted that Newport County Pomona Grange meet the third Tuesday of every other month at Whitridge Hall at 1 p. m.

George Howland was appointed executive committee for the term of three years.

A. M. Belcher made a few remarks for the good of the order after which a vote of thanks was given to the members of Conanicut Grange for entertainment received and the meeting then adjourned.

Thursday afternoon a successful operation was performed upon Mr. Benjamin Easton who has been suffering from an abscess and he is now upon the fair way to recovery. Mrs. Easton is also convalescent after her recent illness

The total registration up to noon yesterday was 827. Thursday night the figures had reached 783 which was 186 less than at the corresponding time last year. Today is the last day for voters to register.

Mr. Sanford T. Gladding will shortly go to Boston to engage in the dyeing business.

LOST MAN'S LANE.

A SECOND EPISODE IN THE LIFE OF AMELIA BUTTERWORTH

BY ANNA KATHARINE GREEN

AUTHOR OF "THE LEAVENWORTH CASE," "BEHIND CLOSED DOORS," "THAT AFFAIR NEXT DOOR," ETC., ETC.

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CHAPTER IX.

A VISITOR.

When my mind is set free from doubt and fully settled upon any course, I am capable of much good nature and seeming simplicity. I was therefore able to maintain my own at the breakfast table with some success, so that the meal passed off without any of the disagreeable experiences of the night before. Perhaps the fact that Loreen presided at the coffee urn instead of Lucetta had something to do with this. Her calm, even looks seemed to put some restraint upon the boisterous outbursts to which William was only too liable, while her less excitable nature suffered less if by any chance he did break out and startle the decorous silence by one of his rude guffaws

I am a slow eater, but I felt forced to hurry through that meal or be left eating alone at the end. This did not put me in the best of humor toward its close, for I hated to risk an indigestion just when my faculties needed to be unusually alert I compromised by leaving the board hungry, but I did it with such a smile that I do not think Miss Knollys ever knew that I had not risen from any table so ill satisfied in years.

"I will leave you to my brother for a few minutes," said she, hastily tripping from the room "I pray that you will not think of going to your room till we have had an opportunity of arranging it."

I instantly made up my mind I would go there, and that, too, before the arranging process was over. But I must see what I could make of William first.

I thought that he was not a very promising subject as I turned back to him and followed his huge but ungainly figure toward the front of the house.

"I thought you might like to see the grounds," he growled, evidently not enjoying the role assigned him "They are so attractive," he sneered. "Children hereabout call them the jungle."

"Who's to blame for that?" I asked, with only a partial humoring of his ill nature. "You have a sturdy pair of arms of your own, and a little trimming here and a little trimming there would have given quite a different appearance to this undergrowth. A gentleman usually takes pride in his place."

"Yes, when it's all his. This belongs to my sisters as much as to me. What's the use of my bothering myself about it?"

The man was so selfish he did not even seem to realize the extent of the exhibition he made of it. Indeed he seemed to take pride in what he probably called his independence. I began to feel the most intense aversion for him, and only with the greatest difficulty could prolong this conversation unmoved.

"I should think," said I, "that it would be a pleasure for you to give that much assistance to your sisters. They do not seem to be sparing in their attempts to please you."

He snapped his fingers, and I was afraid a dog or two would come leaping around the corner of the house. But it was only his way of expressing disdain

"Oh, the girls are well enough," he grumbled, "but they will stick to the place. Lucetta might have married a half dozen times, and one time I thought she was going to, but she turned straight around and sent him off, and that made me mad beyond everything. Why should she hang herself on to me like a bur when there are other folks willing to take on the burden?"

It was the most palpable display of egotism I had ever seen and one of the most revolting I was so disgusted by it that I spoke up without any too much caution.

"Perhaps she thinks she can be useful to you," I said. "I have known sisters give up their own happiness on no better grounds."

"Useful?" he sneered. "It's a usefulness a man like me can dispense with Do you know what I would like?"

We were standing in one of the tangled pathways with our faces turned toward the house. As he spoke he looked up and made a rude sort of gesture toward the blank expanse of empty and frequently curtainless windows.

"I would like that great house all to myself, to make one huge bachelor's hall of. I would like to feel that I could tramp from one end of it to the other without awakening an echo I did not choose to hear there. I would not find it too big. I would not find it too lonesome. I and my dogs would know how to fill it, wouldn't we, Saracen? Oh, I forgot; Saracen is locked up."

The way he mumbled the last sentence showed displeasure, but I gave little heed to that. The gloating way in which he said he and his dogs would fill it had given me a sort of turn. I began to have something more than an aversion for the man. He inspired me with something like terror

"Your wishes," said I with as little expression as possible, "seem to leave your sisters entirely out of your calculations How would your mother regard that if she could see you from the place where she is gone?"

He turned upon me with a look of anger that made his features positively ugly

"What do you mean by speaking of her to me Have I spoken of her to you? Is there any reason why you should lug my mother into this conversation? If so, say so and be!"—

He did not swear at me; he did not dare to, but he came precious near to it and that was enough to make me recoil.

"She was my friend," said I. "I knew and loved her before you were born. That was why I spoke of her, and I think it very natural myself."

He seemed to feel ashamed. He grumbled out some sort of apology and looked about quite helplessly, possibly for the dog he manifestly was in the habit of having forever at his heels. I took advantage of this look to smooth my own ruffled features.

"She was a beautiful girl," I remarked on the principle that, the ice once broken, it is not best to hesitate about jumping in. "Was your father equally handsome for a man?"

"My father—yes, let's talk of father He was a judge of horses, he was. When he died, there were three mares in that stable not to be beat this side of Albany, but those devils of executors sold them, and I—well, you had a chance to test the speed of old Bess yesterday. You weren't afraid of being thrown out, I take it. Great Scott, to think of a man of my tastes owning no other horse than that!"

"You have not answered my question," I suggested, turning him about and moving toward the gate.

"Oh, about the way my father looked! What does that matter? He was handsome though. Folks say that I get whatever good looks I have from him. He was big—bigger than I am, and while he lived— What did you make a fellow talk for?"

I don't know why I did, but I was certainly astonished at the result. This great, huge lump of selfish clay had actually shown feeling and was ashamed of it, like the lout he was.

"Yesterday," said I, anxious to change the subject, "I had difficulty in getting in through that gate we are pointing for Couldn't you lift it straight with just a little effort?"

He paused, looked at me to see if I were in earnest, then took a dogged step toward the gate I was still indicating with my resolute right hand, but before he could touch it he saw something on that deserted and ominous highway which made him start in sudden surprise.

"Why, Trohm," he cried, "is that you? Well, it's an age since I have seen you turn that corner on a visit to us."

"Some time, certainly," answered a hearty and pleasant voice, and before I could quite drop the look of mingled severity with which I was endeavoring to shame this young man into some decent show of interest in this place and assume the more becoming aspect of a lady caught unawares at an early morning hour plucking flowers from a stunted syringa a gentleman stepped into sight on the other side of the fence with a look and a bow so genial and devoid of mystery that I experienced for the first time since entering the gloomy precincts of this town a complete sensation of pleasure

"Miss Butterworth," explained Mr Knollys with a somewhat forced gesture in my direction "A guest of my sister's," he went on and looked as if he hoped I would retire, though he made no motion to welcome Mr. Trohm in, but rather leaned a little conspicuously on the gate as if anxious to show that he had no idea that the other's intention went any further than the passing of a few neighborly comments at the gate.

I like to please the young even when they are no more agreeable than this host of mine, and if the gentleman who had just shown himself had been equally immature I would certainly have left them to have their talk out undisturbed, but he was not. He was older; he was even of sufficient years for the judgment to have been thoroughly matured and his every faculty developed. I therefore could not see why my society would be considered an intrusion by him, so I waited and was the recipient of his next sentence.

"I am happy," said he, "to have the pleasure of a personal introduction to Miss Butterworth. I did not expect it The surprise is all the more agreeable I only anticipated being allowed to leave this package and letter with the maid. They are addressed to you, madam, and were left at my house by mistake."

I could not hide my astonishment.

"I live in the next house below," said he. "The boy who brought these from the postoffice—you see they are registered mail matter, madam—was a stupid lad, and I could not induce him to come any farther up the road. I hope you will excuse the present messenger and believe there has been no delay."

I bowed with what must have seemed an abstracted politeness. The letter was from New York, and, as I strongly suspected, from Mr. Gryce Somehow this fact created in me an unmistakable embarrassment I put both letter and package in my pocket and endeavored to meet the gentleman's eye with my accustomed ease in the presence of strangers. But, strange to say, I had no sooner done so than I saw that he was no more at his ease than myself. He smiled, glanced at William, made an offhand remark or so about the weather, but he could not deceive eyes sharpened by such experience as mine Something disturbed him, something connected with me It made my cheek a little hot to acknowledge this even to myself, but it was so very evident in his whole look and manner that I began to cast about for the means of ridding ourselves of William when that blundering youth suddenly spoke.

"I suppose he was afraid to come up the lane Do you know, I think you're brave to attempt it, Trohm. We haven't a very good name up here." And with a sudden, perfectly unnatural burst he broke out into one of his huge guffaws that so shook the old gate on which he was leaning that I thought it would tumble down with him before our eyes

I saw Mr Trohm start and cast a look in which I seemed to see both surprise and horror before he turned to me and with an air of polite deprecation anxiously said:

"I am afraid Miss Butterworth will not understand your allusions, Mr Knollys. I hear this in her first visit in town."

As his manner showed even more feeling than the occasion seemed to warrant I made haste to answer that I was well acquainted with the tradition of the lane; that its name alone showed what had happened here.

His bearing showed an instant relief.

"I am glad," said he, "to find you so well informed. I was afraid"—here he cast another very strange glance at William—"that your young friends here might have shrunk, from some sense of delicacy, from telling you what might frighten most guests from a lonely road like this. I compliment you upon their thoughtfulness."

William bowed as if the words of the other contained no other suggestion than that which was openly apparent Was he so dull, or was he— I had not time to finish my conjectures even in my own mind, for at this moment a quick cry rose behind us, and Lucetta's light figure appeared running toward us with every indication of excitement.

"Ah," murmured Mr. Trohm, with an appearance of great respect, "your sister, Mr Knollys. I had better be making on Good morning, Miss Butterworth. I am sorry that circumstances seem to make it impossible for me to offer you those civilities which you might reasonably expect from so near a neighbor. Miss Lucetta and I are at swords' points over a matter upon which I still insist she is to blame. See how shocked she is to see me even standing at her gate."

Shocked! I should rather have said terrified. Nothing but fear—her old fear aggravated to a point that made all attempt at concealment impossible—could account for her white, drawn features and trembling form She looked as if her whole thought was, "Have I come in time?"

"What—what has procured us the honor of this visit?" she asked, moving up beside William as if she would add her slight frame to his bulky one to keep this intruder out

"Nothing that need alarm you," said the other with a slight tone of intention in his kind and mellow voice "I was rather unexpectedly intrusted this morning with a letter for your agreeable guest here, and I have merely come to deliver it."

Her look of astonishment passing from him to me, I thrust my hand into my pocket and drew the letter out which I had just received.

"From home," said I without properly considering that this was in some measure an untruth.

"Oh!" she murmured as if but half convinced "William could have gone for it," she added, still eying Mr. Trohm with a pitiful anxiety.

"I was only too happy," said the other with a low and reassuring bow. Then, as if he saw that her distress would only be relieved by his departure, he raised his hat and stepped back into the open highway. "I will not intrude again, Miss Knollys," were his parting words "If you want anything of Obadiah Trohm, you know where to find him. His doors will always be open to you."

Lucetta, with a start, laid her hand on her brother's arm as if to restrain the words she saw slowly laboring to his lips, and leaning breathlessly forward watched the fine figure of this perfect country gentleman till it had withdrawn quite out of sight. Then she turned, and with a quick abandonment of all self control, cried out with a pitiful gesture toward her brother, "I thought all was over; I feared he meant to come into the house," and fell stark and seemingly lifeless at our feet.

CHAPTER X.

SECRET INSTRUCTIONS.

For a moment William and myself stood looking at each other over this frail and prostrate figure. Then he stooped and with an unexpected show of kindness raised her up and began carrying her toward the house

"Lucetta is a fool," he cried suddenly, stopping and giving me a quick glance over his shoulder "Because folks are terrified of this road and come to see us but seldom, she has got to feel a most unreasonable dread of visitors She was even afraid of you coming till we showed her what folly it was for her to think we could always live here like hermits. Then she doesn't like Mr Trohm; thinks he is altogether too friendly to me—as if that was any of her business. Am I an idiot? Have I no sense? Cannot I be trusted to take care of my own affairs and keep my own secrets? She's a weak, silly chit, to go and flop over like this when, d—n it, we have enough to look after without nursing her up and—I mean," he said, tripping himself up with an air of polite consideration so out of keeping with his usual churlishness as to be more than noticeable, "that it cannot add much to the pleasure of your visit to have such things happen as this."

"Oh, don't worry about me!" I cried curtly. "Get the poor girl in. I'll look after her."

But as if she heard these words and was startled by them Lucetta roused in her brother's arms and struggled passionately to her feet. "Oh, what has happened to me?" she cried. "Have I said anything? William, have I said anything?" she asked wildly, clinging to her brother in terror.

He gave her a look and pushed her off.

"What are you talking about?" he cried. "One would think you had something to conceal."

She steadied herself up in an instant.

"I am the weakest of the family," said she, walking straight up to me and taking me affectionately by the arm "All my life I have been delicate and these turns are nothing new to me. Sometimes I think I will die in one of them; but I am quite restored now," she hastily added, as I could not help showing my concern "See! I can walk quite alone" And she ran, rather than walked, up the few short steps of the porch, at which we had now arrived. "Don't tell Loreen," she begged, as I followed her into the house "She worries so about me and it will do no good."

William had stalked off toward the stables We were therefore alone. I turned and laid a finger on her arm.

"My dear, said I, "I never make promises of this kind, but I can be trusted never to heedlessly slight any one's wishes If I see no good reason why I should tell your sister of this fainting fit, I shall certainly hold my peace"

She seemed moved by my manner, if not by my words.

"Oh," she cried, seizing my hand and pressing it "If I dared to tell you of my troubles! But it is impossible, quite impossible." And before I could urge a plea for her confidence she was gone, leaving me in the company of Hannah, who at this moment was busying herself with something at the other end of the hall

"LUCETTA IS A FOOL," HE CRIED.

I had no wish to interfere with Hannah just then I had my letter to read and wished to do it undisturbed So I slipped into the sitting room and carefully closed the door Then I opened my letter

It was, as I supposed, from Mr. Gryce and ran thus

DEAR MISS BUTTERWORTH—I am astonished at your determination, but since your desire to visit your friends is such as to lead you to brave the dangers of Lost Man's lane, allow me to suggest certain precautions which it is for our credit as well as your own that you regard

First.—Do not trust anybody

Second.—Do not proceed anywhere alone or on foot

Third.—If the dangers come to you and you find yourself in a condition of real peril, blow once shrilly on the whistle I inclose with this If, however, the danger is slight or you wish merely to call the attention of those who will be set to watch over you let the blast be short, sharp and repeated—twice to summon assistance, three times to call attention

I advise you to fasten this whistle about your neck in a way to make it really obtainable.

I have advised you to trust nobody I should have excepted Mr Trohm, but I do not think you will be given an opportunity to speak to him. Remember that all depends upon your not awakening suspicion If, however, you wish advice or desire to make any communication to me or the man secretly holding charge over this affair in X., seek the first opportunity of riding into town and go at once to the hotel where you will ask for room 3 It has been retained in your service, and once shown there you may expect a visitor who will be the man you seek.

As you will see, every confidence is put to your judgment

There was no signature to this—it needed none—and in the packet which came with it was the whistle. I was glad to see it and glad to hear that I was not left entirely without protection in my somewhat hazardous enterprise.

The events of the morning had been so unexpected that till this moment I had forgotten my early determination to go to my room before any change there could be made Recalling it now, I started for the staircase and did not stop, though I heard Hannah behind, calling me. The consequence was that I came full tilt upon Miss Knollys coming down the hall with a tray in her hand.

"Ah," I cried; "some one sick in the house?"

The attack was too sudden. I saw her recoil and for one instant hesitate before replying. Then her natural self possession came to her aid and she placidly remarked:

"We were all up to a late hour last night, as you know. It was necessary for us to have some food."

I accepted the explanation and made no further remarks, but as I had caught sight on the tray of the half eaten portion of a certain dish we had had for breakfast I reserved to myself the privilege of doubting its exact truthfulness. To me the sight of this partially consumed breakfast was proof positive of there being in the house some person of whose presence I was supposed to be ignorant—not a pleasant thought under the circumstances, but quite an important fact to have established. I felt that in this one discovery I had clutched the thread that would yet lead me out of the labyrinth of this mystery.

Miss Knollys, who was on her way down stairs, called Hannah to take the tray and, coming back, beckoned me toward a door opening into one of the front rooms.

"This is to be your room," said she, "but I do not know that I can move you today."

She was so calm, so perfectly mistress of herself, that I could not but admire her. Lucetta would have flushed and fidgeted, but Loreen stood as erect and placid as if no trouble weighed upon her heart and the words were as unimportant in their character as they seemed.

"Do not distress yourself," said I "I told Lucetta last night that I was perfectly comfortable and had no wish to change my quarters. I am sorry you should have thought it necessary to disturb yourself on my account last night. Don't do it again, I pray you. A woman like myself had rather put herself to some slight inconvenience than move."

"I am much obliged to you," said she and came at once from the door. I don't know but after all I like Lucetta's fidgety ways as well as this unmoved self possession.

"Shall I order the coach for you?" she suddenly asked as I turned toward the corridor leading to my room.

"The coach?" I repeated.

"I thought that perhaps you might like to ride into town. Mr. Simsbury is at leisure this morning. I regret that neither Lucetta nor myself will be able to accompany you."

I thought what this same Mr. Simsbury had said about Lucetta's plan and hesitated. It was evidently their wish to have me spend my morning elsewhere than with them. Should I humor them or find excuses for remaining home. Either course had its difficulties. If I went, what might not take place in my absence. If I remained, what suspicions I might rouse. I decided to compromise matters and start for town even if I did not quite go there.

"I am hesitating," said I, "because I noticed when I was standing at the gate with your brother two or three rather threatening looking clouds toward the east. But if you are sure Mr. Simsbury can be spared I think I will risk it. I really would like to get a key for my door, and then riding in the country is so pleasant."

Miss Knollys, with a bow, passed immediately down stairs. I went in a state of some doubt toward my own room. "Am I seeing all these things through highly magnifying glasses?" thought I. I thought it very possible, yet not so possible but that I cast very curious glances at the various closed doors I had to pass before reaching my own. Such a little thing would make me feel like trying them. Such a little thing—that is, added to the other things which had seemed to me in any way unexplainable.

I found my bed made and everything in apple pie order. I had therefore nothing to do but prepare for going out This I did quickly and was down stairs sooner perhaps than I was expected. At all events, William and Lucetta parted very suddenly when they saw me, she in tears and he with a dogged shrug and some such word as this:

"You're a fool to take on so. Since it's got to be, the sooner the better, I say. Don't you see that every minute makes less our chances of concealment?"

It made me feel like changing my mind and staying home. But the habit of a lifetime is not easily broken into I kept to my first decision.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Gramophone Concert.

The Government of Austria recently gave a concert with the Gram-o-phone which was listened to simultaneously in eighteen cities, the furthermost one being 1,000 miles distant from the Capital. The concert was given under the auspices of the Government. The cities of Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, Trieste (Italy), were among those listening to the Gram-o-phone. The interest and enthusiasm was intense and the rivalry strong as to encores; for while Berlin was shouting bravo, and demanding a repetition of the Tyrolean Warblers, the audience in Trieste (Italian), were demanding to hear Giannini again in his wonderful tenor solos.

Making Horses Step High.

Spectacles for horses have been patented by an inventor, and are being used with considerable success. Their object is not so much to magnify objects as to make the ground in front of the horse appear nearer to his head than it really is. The result is continual high stepping, which, after a while, becomes natural, and gives to a horse an aristocratic gait, which he will retain for many years.

Some Ancient Type.

A font of type supposed to be the oldest in the United States has been discovered at Ephrata, Pa. Among the first settlers in Pennsylvania were a sect of Seventh Day Baptists, who settled at Ephrata and opened a printing house. They printed Bibles in German, but there is nobody alive now who remembers when the quaint old press was used. The font just discovered was found stored in the cellar of one of the old buildings. The pieces are of wood and hand carved.

A Little Sermon.

What you learn from bad habits and in bad society you will never forget, and it will be a lasting pang to you. I will tell you in all sincerity, not in the excitement of speech, that I would give my right hand if I could forget that which I learned in bad society. —John B. Gough.

Napoleon's Tree.

Napoleon's cabbage patch at Longwood has been blown down. It was the last tree of its kind on the island of St. Helena, and the species has not been found elsewhere.

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THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES heretofore represented in Newport by Mr. Job T. Langley, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where transfers and endorsements can be made:—

Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
Queen Ins. Co. of London.
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.
Northern Assurance Co., of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired at the lowest rates, and the highest standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

Niagara Ins. Co., of N. Y. ... $2,036,96
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia ... 2,201,8
Fire Association of Philadelphia ... 4,265,66
Phenix Ins. Co. of Hartford ... 4,759,32
Imperial Ins. Co. of London ... 8,721,00
Guardian Ins. Co. of London ... 1,055,19
Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence ... 909,68
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto ... 872,44
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn ... 6,888,1
Queen Ins. Co. of London ... 7,076,46
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester ... 6,466,13
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co of Edinburgh ... 8,522,66
Northern Assurance Co. of London ... 5,000,67
Phenix Assurance Co. of London ... 1,861,17

A. S. SHERMAN,
Office Merchants' Bank.

Flagg's Bargain Store,

12 FRANKLIN STREET,

OPP. P. O.

GRAY ENAMELED WARE PRICES.

10	Quart Dish Pan	65c
3	Quart Milk or Rice Boiler	15c
1	Quart Sauce Pans	15c
2	Quart Sauce Pans	18c
2½	Quart Sauce Pans	23c
3	Quart Sauce Pans	25c
3½	Quart Sauce Pans	30c
1½	Quart Preserving Kettles	23c
2	Quart Preserving Kettles	25c
2½	Quart Preserving Kettles	30c
3	Quart Preserving Kettles	35c
1	Quart Pudding Pans	13c
2	Quart Pudding Pans	18c
2½	Quart Pudding Pans	23c
3	Quart Pudding Pans	25c
3½	Quart Pudding Pans	28c
9	Inch Pie Plates	10c
3	Quart Coffee Pots	60c
2	Quart Tea Pots	50c
6	Quart Tea Kettle	85c
	Wash Basins	20c
	Drinking Cups	10c

The above goods are all guaranteed, and the Best Enameled Ware in the market.

Water.

ALL PERSONS, desirous of having water introduced into their residences or places of business, should make application at the office, Marlboro' street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WM. B. SLOCUM, Treasurer.

HAVING PURCHASED THE

Shop and Good Will

—OF—

Mr. Lewis Skinner,

ON FERRY WHARF.

Should be pleased to notify the public that shall carry on the business in connection with my present stand on Commercial wharf.

ALL HORSESHOEING

—AND—

Jobbing

promptly attended to at either place.

J. B. BACHELLER.

ARCTIC ICE CO.

WHOLESALE

AND

Retail Dealers.

This company is prepared to furnish ice of the best quality and in quantities at prices as low as can be purchased in the city.

Telephone connection.

OFFICE, Commercial Wharf.

JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

Alex. N. Barker,

DEALER IN

Lumber & Hardware

BRICK, LIME, CEMENT, ETC.

305 THAMES ST

—AND—

LOPEZ WHARF,

NEWPORT, R. I.

SANTANE-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience. Sold by all druggists.

Traveler's Directory.

Fall River Line

For New York the South and West.

Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission.

A fine Orchestra on each.

Leave Newport, week days only, at 9 15 P. M. One New York, 7.00 A. M.

RETURNING from New York, steamers leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Warren street, week days only, at 5 P. M.

Eastward steamers touch at Newport returning there until 3.45 A. M. before proceeding to Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Ass't Traffic Manager.
O. H. TAYLOR, General Pass'r Agent.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, FALL RIVER & NEWPORT STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

On and after September 22,

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

PROVIDENCE

Week days only, 8 a. m. Leave Providence, week days only, 4 p. m.

Mondays and Saturdays only, stop at Providence each way. Stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.

Excursion Tickets, only 90c.

H. SUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR R. WATSON, President and General Manager.

1898.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

From foot of Market Square, Newport, On and after Nov. 1, 1898.

STEAMER CONANICUT or BEAVERTAIL will run as follows:

LEAVE NEWPORT.		LEAVE JAMESTOWN.	
6:45	A. M.	8:15	A. M.
9:30	"	10:00	"
10:30	" U. S. Mail	11:00	" Mail
12:00	M.	1:00	P. M.
2.00	P. M.	2:30	"
3:00	"	3:30	"
4:30	" U. S. Mail	5:00	" Mail
5:30	"	6:00	"
6:30	"		

Subject to change.

On and after Sunday, Dec. 25, 1898.

SUNDAY TIME TABLE.

9:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

On Monday, Dec. 26 the 1:00 P. M. trip from Jamestown and 2:00 P. M. trip from Newport will be omitted.

20 Cents Round Trip or 12 Tickets for One Dollar.

Very best fishing at Dumplings, Beaver Tail or West Jamestown.

J. P. KOHLER, Superintendent.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

In effect Nov. 1, 1898.

Leave	A. M.	P. M.	P. M	P. M.
Newport	10 00	1 20	4 10	7 35
Providence, arr	11 60	3 18	5 55	*9 51
Boston "	1 15	4 25	7 00	11 00
New York	4 30	8 57	11 00	8
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Leave	MORN.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
New York	*12 03	5 00	10 02	1 02
Boston		10 33	1 02	2 45
Providence	6 52	11 13	2 07	4 10
Newport, arr	*8 35	1 00	4 00	6 45
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Washington Express due Harlem River Station, 2:16 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6 40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9 27 A. M.; Washington, 10 42 A. M.

*Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.

*Except Saturdays via Providence.

For Tickets and Drawing Room chairs apply at Steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co's office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

G. H. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company.

IN EFFECT OCTOBER 11, 1898.

Leave Fall River for Newport—*6.15, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10 45, 11.45 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, *8.45, 9.15, *9.45, *10.45 p. m.

Leave Bull Street, Newport, for Fall River—**7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, *8.45, 9.15, *9.45, *10.45 p. m.

*To Portsmouth car house only.

**Not run Sundays.

Running time between City Hall, Fall River, and Newport, 90 minutes.

Last car for Fall River leaves Newport at 9.15 p. m.

Last car for Newport leaves Fall River at 9.15 p. m.

Last car for Portsmouth car house leaves Fall River at 10.45 p. m.

Last car for Portsmouth car house leaves Newport at 10.45 p. m.

More frequent trips will be run Saturdays, Sundays and holidays when pleasant.

Subject to delays, changes and corrections without notice.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

E. P. STAW, Jr. General Manager.
R. H. FIGHMASTER, Jr., Superintendent.

Had to Stop.

"Timmins, you don't seem to be making as much love to the landlady as you did."

"Had to ease up a little. She thought she had me so sure that she could put off the scraps and meat ends on me, as if I were already married to her."

My friend's colored maid came in one day after her regular weekly outing, looking as if she had enjoyed herself. "Well, Sasan," said my friend, who is sympathetic, "I suppose you saw all the pretty things in the stores down town?" "No'm; not 'zactly. I been lookin' at de handiwork of de Lawd." "Indeed? So you took a little trip to the country to see the fields and the flowers?" "No'm; no indeedy. I been at de Dime Museum. They has a hairy boy there, and a two-headed man."

She—"Where have you been until this hour in the morning?"

He—"You wouldn't know where the place is if I should tell you."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dellie—"Was it a quiet spot where you kissed Mollie?"

Chollie—"Yes; it was on the mouth."—Chicago Journal.

Speaking of fireworks, David was the original giant cracker.—Chicago Record.

HE RAISED A MILLION

WHAT THE REV. A. P. SIMPSON HAS DONE FOR MISSIONS.

The Astonishing Gift This Preacher Has For Getting Money From All Classes—$113,000 in Contributions on One Sunday—How the Money Is Used.

"How much have I collected in the last 10 years in New York? Let me see. Well, I should say that I—that is, we—have received at least a million dollars."

Such was the statement made by Rev. A. B. Simpson, the evangelist, who reaches the pockets of the rich and poor alike, and whose pleas one Sunday brought contributions amounting to $113,000.

"But," Mr. Simpson continued, "people give all the time, and we do not like their gifts to be made sensations. We are not sensational. Our work is matter of fact, plain, simple, and men and women who help the work with money do so because they are convinced of its noble purpose. They reflect well before they give. Nothing that I say has any influence. It is the work and not the preacher that has collected $1,000,000."

REV. A. B. SIMPSON.

Mr. Simpson was in the parlor of his home at South Nyack—the typical parlor of a provincial preacher. Behind him hung a portrait of himself done in oils—a portrait that any casual visitor would have mistaken for a likeness of Jay Gould.

"What becomes of all this money?" Mr. Simpson was asked.

"In our annual report you will find the account of the finances, properly audited," he replied, and handed the visitor a small brochure of a hundred pages.

"Do you belong to a denomination now?"

"We are not non-denominational. We are inter-denominational. I took up the work because I wanted to reach a large class of persons that the churches did not reach."

"How many missionaries have you?"

"More than 300. The money we collected last Sunday was for our missionaries, and the $113,000 will keep more than 200 missionaries for a year. Yes, more than 200, for we allow $300 to keep a missionary, and then there are $200 to pay for traveling expenses and other things. We have two missionaries in Thibet, where a traveler cannot go. It has always been closed. Now we have a station there."

The Christian and Missionary alliance has missionaries also in China, nearly 60 of them in all parts of the celestial kingdom, and it has stations in Africa, the Soudan and the Congo regions, in India, South America, Palestine, Arabia and the West Indies. The money that was collected Sunday will be used in great part to send missionaries to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The society holds securities and real estate valued at nearly $400,000 and other securities "at present unavailable," which is explained as stocks and bonds which are held for a higher market, amounting to $115,000. Those also were given to the society.

Hard to Swear on New Warships.

An old jack tar had this to say recently about modern warships:

"Things are busted wide open. How can a fellow swear on one of these new-fangled boats? He'd sound like a fool a sayin' of 'Shiver me timbers!' when there ain't nary a piece of timber, nawthin' but iron from bow to stern. A feller can't take a reef in anything, he can't belay, there's no belayin' pins, 'n he can't use any o' them old words which hez made ther navy. I suppose a feller will now hev ter yawp, 'Unrivet me plates!' 'Douse me searchlight!' 'Smash me fightin' top!' or 'Foul me screw!' or somethin' o' that sort. I tell yer things hez gon' t' 'ell."

A High Compliment.

There was a high compliment to Americans in the reply which the British Consul is said to have made to a Spanish woman of Manila who had come to him after Dewey's victory, and asked for protection. "Madam," he is reported to have replied, "honor and virtue are safer in Manila to-day than they have been for 300 years."

A Horse's Endurance.

A horse can live twenty-five days without food, merely drinking water; seventeen days without either eating or drinking, and only five days when eating solid food without drinking.

Weight of a Whale.

A whale's weight has been estimated by Nilsson at 100 tons, equal to that of thirty-eight elephants.

British Possessions.

A man can travel entirely around the world without leaving the British Empire.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

How the Man Behind the Gun Was Trained.

From the time of the destruction of the Maine, in the harbor of Havana, on February 15, our naval force in Southern waters had been placed partially upon a war footing. It was not by any means that war was considered inevitable. On the contrary, it was thought that even should the Court of Inquiry decide that the Maine had been treacherously destroyed, Spain would meet all reasonable demands; but the state of preparation was a state of security demanded by military prudence, and also was valuable to men and officers as a discipline and exercise. The men had already been well trained at the guns—well instructed in their mechanism and manuals—the principal business of the cruising man-of-war in time of peace; but to this training was added constant daily target practice with sub-calibre fire—a form of exercise which is much approved, and for which all batteries are now fitted. It consists in firing a small projectile from a large gun, employing the pointing and aiming mechanism of the latter. To effect this the small gun is placed inside the breech of the large gun, and precisely in its centre, and is held there by a special fitting. So adjusted, its axis coincides with that of the larger piece, and, except for the shock and recoil, the normal firing conditions with full charge are imitated. One-pounders are ordinarily employed for the sub-calibre of the heavy turret-guns, and market barrels for those of the secondary batteries. During those waiting days at Tortugas and Key West, fluttering flags a few hundred yards from each ship showed the targets, and for hours each day the splash of bullets followed the rifle reports with monotonous regularity. After each shot the gun was swung off the target, brought back, and aimed anew for the next, thus making it an independent exercise. It was not inspiring or dramatic, this steady burning of powder in small quantities during the sultry afternoons, but it was the sort of work which makes war deadly, and it bore its fruit in the swift and terrible destruction of Cervera's fleet.—Harper's Magazine.

January Ladies' Home Journal.

The New Year's Ladies' Home Journal gives assurance of a purpose to make that Magazine more useful and helpful, and stronger in its literary and artistic features, during 1899 than ever before. It contains a number of practical articles, besides a score of features of lighter interest, and opens with a full-page drawing by W. L. Taylor, illustrating Longfellow's Village Blacksmith. Early Colonial social life is mirrored in "The Most Aristocratic Social Event in America"—the annual ball of the Philadelphia "Assembly," an article that will be read with unusual interest. A close-range view of strong interest is given of Leschetizky, by Cleveland Moffett, who discloses the methods of "The Man Who Taught Paderewski," and Elizabeth G. Jordan tells "What it Means to be a Newspaper Woman," a subject upon which she writes from her own experiences.

Edward Bok, in the January Journal, writes on "The Rush of American Women," making a plea for more repose, through which the real pleasures of life are to be extracted. In fiction, the experiences of "The Girls of Camp Arcady," "The Minister of Carthage" and "The Jamesons in the Country" are continued. The first of a series of articles on "The House Practical" details how to furnish and decorate the hall and staircase, and other page features give photographs of "Fifteen Good Halls and Stairways" and "Pretty Rooms of Girls." Mrs. S. T. Rorer tells how to carve and serve meats and game, and gives a variety of menus for small social affairs. There are numerous other practical articles upon subjects of helpful interest in the household. By the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

A Beautiful Bull.

The foreman of a grand jury in the west of Ireland had been presented for some public service with a gold watch, of which he was very proud, and as he displayed it at a dinner of the grand jury, bets were made by members as to whose watch was most accurate. At last some one suggested that it was impossible to decide.

"Oh," said the foreman, "there's no difficulty about that! There's a sundial in the garden, and we'll take a lantern, and decide the bets that way."—Exchange.

Consideration for Mother-in-Law.

"I used to think these mother-in-law jokes were fiction," said the young man with a fancy vest and a receding chin, "but I guess they're justifiable."

"Has yours been cruel to you?"

"Yes. I told two or three of those stories about a man's being glad to be rid of his wife's mother, and she said that if I kept on talking in that manner she'd stop paying the house rent and the coal bill and the taxes, and that she'd take her furniture and fix up a home of her own. The idea of threatening a man in that way in cold blood!"

Honest Advice.

The Rev. Mr. Perkins being called upon suddenly to address a Sunday school thought he would get a few original ideas from his young hearers. "Children," said he, "I want some of you to tell me what I shall talk to you about tonight. What shall I say?" At first there was no response. "That bright little fellow over there," said he, pointing to a youngster on a back seat. "What shall I say to you tonight?" In a little piping voice came the answer: "Say amen and sit down."

Practical Classics.

Mrs. Timkins was taking her son to school for the first time, and after impressing the schoolmaster with the necessity of his having a thorough good education, finished up by saying, "And be sure he learns Latin."

"But, my dear madam," said the schoolmaster, "Latin is a dead language."

"All right," said Mrs. Timkins. "He'll want it. He's going to be an undertaker."

"Ma, may I go out to play?"

"No; you must sit still where you are."

Pause.

"Ma, may I go down into the kitchen?"

"No; I want you to sit perfectly quiet."

Pause.

"Ma, mayn't I sit on the floor and play marbles?"

"I have told you twice that I want you to sit just where you are and be quiet, and I mean exactly what I say."

Pause.

"Ma, may I grow?"

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures croup. It has saved the life of many a child. Mothers, keep this medicine always on hand; it will save you many restless moments. Price 25c.

Woman's Dep't.

Hon. James B. Bradwell.

Mrs. Bessie Bradwell Helmer contributes to the Woman's Journal an interesting sketch of the many sided life and varied activities of her distinguished father, Hon. James B. Bradwell of Chicago. Of his work in behalf of equal rights for women, Mrs. Helmer says:

He was for many years an influential member of the Illinois Legislature, and aided in securing the passage of a number of measures for the benefit of the State and city of his adoption. He introduced and secured the passage of a bill making women eligible to all school offices, and also a bill making women eligible to be appointed notaries public. Holding the most advanced views as to the rights of women, he has, throughout his long and useful life, bent every energy, and labored in season and out of season, in whatever position he might occupy, whether as trustee of a college, member of a committee, as citizen, lawyer, judge, legislator, or editor, to do all in his power to advance this interest.

Of his work as county judge of Cook County, Mrs. Helmer says:

He brought order and system into the court's procedure, and instituted many important reforms in the rules. He was noted for his sterling integrity and fearlessness. The orphan and the widow found in him a zealous friend, carefully guarding their property and interests; the poor, a sympathetic judge, studying how to save them costs; but the evil-doer, who had designs on the property of his charges, found him stern and unrelenting. He was the first judge to hold, during the war, that a marriage made during slavery was valid upon emancipation, and that the issue of such a marriage was legitimate upon emancipation and would inherit from the emancipated parents; or, in other words, that the civil rights of slaves, being suspended during slavery, revived upon emancipation. The fact that there was no precedent for his decision did not worry him in the least. He wrote:

Were there a thousand of these decisions made under this influence, in favor of slavery and against the conclusions I have come to in this case, I would brush them aside as I would a spider's web, and decide this case upon what I consider to be the first principles of law,—justice and humanity.

After the death of his dearly beloved wife, in 1894, he became the editor of the Chicago Legal News, which Myra Bradwell founded. In the loneliness of his declining years he finds deep solace in the companionship of the little grandchild who bears the name of the sainted grandmother.

Helen Gould and Congress.

Miss Helen Gould has greatly endeared herself to the American people by her many quiet deeds of beneficence, and especially of late by her large contributions and earnest work in behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers. When General Wheeler presented to the National House of Representatives a resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Miss Gould, and authorizing the President to give her a gold medal in recognition of her patriotic services, his action met with much public approval.

Certain members of Congress are said to be opposed to General Wheeler's resolution because it is without precedent. The thanks of Congress have never yet been extended to a woman, and as a resolution of thanks from Congress gives the recipient the privileges of the floor in the Senate and House, a considerable number of Congressmen object to thanking Miss Gould. The antiquated prejudice, however, is meeting with the ridicule it deserves. Even in conservative parts of the country, the newspapers make fun of the Congressmen who are afraid it would be a "dangerous precedent" to thank a woman. The Philadelphia Ledger says:

This is a puerile reason. In a case of this kind, and with a woman like Miss Gould, the sooner a precedent is established the better. It can do no harm to the members to admit the lady to the privileges of the floor; on the contrary, if she should choose to take advantage of it, the chances are that the members would be greatly benefited by her presence. General Wheeler's resolution should be passed as promptly, as it fitly was presented. Miss Gould's great and unselfish services call for the most generous recognition, even to the extent of the establishment of a precedent.

If no woman has ever yet been thanked by Congress, there have been many women who have deserved to be—notably Clara Barton and Anna Ella Carroll. By all means let a precedent be established in the case of Miss Gould.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Honor for a Tennessee Lady.

Miss Clara Conway, of Memphis, is prominently named for State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Tennessee. No better choice could be made. Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and North Dakota have all tried women in this position, and have found them a success. A Memphis paper says: "The appointment of a woman has the effect of eliminating politics from the schools or, at least, of taking the schools out of politics, and as this has been demanded by the people for many years, there is reason to believe that the reform will be reached this year. If the appointment is made on merit and capacity, it is quite probable that the candidates themselves would accord this to Miss Conway, and if this distinguished educator and organizer is chosen, the public schools of Tennessee, from the humblest 'old field school' to the most pretentious, will feel the impetus of new life, and enjoy the sensation of a healthier and more complete existence."

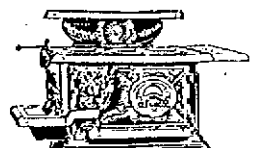
Equal Laws in New Zealand.

One of the results of woman suffrage in New Zealand has been to secure equitable divorce laws. Hitherto, New Zealand law has followed English law, by which infidelity on the part of the wife entitles the husband to a divorce, but infidelity on the part of the husband does not entitle the wife to one, unless gross cruelty can be proved in addition. New Zealand, where women have obtained parliamentary suffrage, has now abolished this injustice, and has made the divorce law the same for husbands and wives.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has superior merit. Try it for a cough or cold and be convinced. There are many cough remedies on the market but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best.

Marian, four years old, is a cunning little Mt. Vernon girl who attends the Methodist Sunday School. Not long since the golden text of the week chanced to be the verse from Matthew commencing: "Let your light so shine." When Sunday came the little maid trotted off to Sunday School with her older brothers and sisters, and when the teacher asked her for the "gol'den text," she promptly slid from her seat and convulsed the class by repeating gravely: "Keep your gas burnin'!"—Truth.

Did You Ever



hear of a good cook who didn't speak well of her

GLENWOOD

Walsh Bros., Newport, R. I.

GOOD COOKERY

A permanent, original and copyrighted feature. Please send any suggestions or recipes to our special editor, addressed

GOOD COOKERY,
Dorchester, Mass.

(Copyrighted.)

HOW TO USE CELERY AND LETTUCE ECONOMICALLY.

By Mrs. Mary J. Lincoln.

These wholesome and valuable vegetables are in great demand at this season of the year.

To many people they seem like luxuries, for the price is usually high, and they are of a perishable nature. Much of their substance is wasted often from ignorance as to the best ways of keeping them, and of using some parts which are generally considered not edible.

CELERY.

It is a pity that market gardeners cannot find something to use in place of the nail, which is often driven through the best part of the stalk and spoils it for the table. Much of it is also brought to market before it is thoroughly blanched and is consequently bitter. In selecting, celery look for a bunch that is close and compact, rather than sprawling, and that has a quantity of fresh, blanched leaves, only half opened, and the stalks thick and firm.

Remove the nails, cut off the root and trim off the hard outside part. The root if tender is very sweet in a salad, but if tough it may be used to flavor soup stock.

Separate the stalks and wash them well, but do not scrape them to remove the rusty portions, unless you are to use it at once, for scraping off the outer skin makes the stalk decay more quickly.

If the celery be wilted let it remain in the cold water some time. Lay aside the inner stalks and the lower end of all that are white and tender, also all the yellow or blanched young leaves. Wrap them in a wet napkin and put them in the refrigerator, or in a cold place where they will not freeze, and use these portion for salads, scraping them off before serving. They will keep in the napkin fresh and crisp for a week or ten days, by changing the napkin occasionally.

Cut the stalks into inch pieces, put them into boiling water and cook until tender. Then drain, reserving the water for soup or to drink as celery tea, and serve the celery dressed with butter, salt and pepper, or with a white sauce.

The delicate yellow leaves of the celery make one of the prettiest garnishings and may be used in place of lettuce as the basis of salads. Cut them fine and mix them with an equal amount or more of sliced apple, moisten with a French or mayonnaise dressing, and you will have a dainty and delicious salad.

LETTUCE.

Lettuce is also allowed to waste unnecessarily. It is not always possible to select a close, compact head, with a large portion of light, curly leaves, but when your specimen has many loose tough leaves do not throw them away. Wash them and nip off any part that shows signs of decay. Rinse each leaf separately to be sure it is free from grit, lay the inner leaves, such as may be used for a salad in regular order in a wet napkin, and put them away in a cold place. Break up the tough outside leaves and cook them until tender in boiling water, as you do any greens. They may be cooked with the blanched celery leaves and tough stalks, then drained, chopped and seasoned with butter, salt and pepper.

M. J. L.

RAMBERRIES.

One egg, well beaten, one cup raisins seeded and chopped, two-thirds cup sugar, one-half of a cracker, rolled fine, juice of one lemon, butter size of a walnut (melted), mix in order given. Now have ready good, tender pie crust, roll thin, cut round (use a large cookie cutter), put a small spoonful of the mixture in each round, wet the edges, fold over in the form of turnovers. Bake. This will make twenty or more.

DOUGHNUTS.

One cup sugar, two tablespoonfuls cream, one cup milk, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one teaspoonful soda, a pinch of salt, grate in a little nutmeg and use just flour enough to roll out, the less flour and the less kneading the better the doughnuts, drop them into a deep kettle of hot fat, and turn them over as soon as they rise to the top. They will keep nice for weeks.

BOILED FRESH FISH.

Wash well and boil in as little water as possible; for boiling ten minutes add one teaspoonful salt, boil ten minutes more, remove and drain, pick out all nice meat, put on a platter, then spread bits of butter all over the top, pepper, turn on one cup of milk. Set in the oven for five minutes; hard boiled eggs are nice sliced up over all.

RUSKS.

Toast dry pieces of bread in a moderate oven, until they are brown (not burnt) through and through. When cold pound in a mortar and reduced to coarse meal. Serve with cream or maple sugar.

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TOMATO SOUP.

One quart can of tomatoes, one quart soup stock, or a small piece of beef, two quarts of cold water; boil until the meat is tender, or with the stock, about an hour; mix flour with milk, or water, for thickening; add to the soup, season with salt and pepper, strain before serving, and serve with toasted bread. If you would like better, boil the meat early in the day and [illegible] with the tomatoes an hour, add more water if you need it. When thickening soup, remove from the fire, so as to stop boiling, otherwise the flour will become lumpy. The milk will give the soup a rich color; an onion can be added if desired. Tomato soup can be used a second day by straining it all and putting in a deep dish to cool. Before serving the second time heat in a double boiler.

ORANGE RUSSE.

Peel six large oranges and cut them in slices (be sure to get off all the white peel), pour a cup of powdered sugar over them; boil one pint of milk and add while boiling the yolks of three eggs, and one tablespoonful of cornstarch, rubbed smooth in a little cold milk. Stir every moment until it begins to thicken like custard, then pour over the oranges; beat the whites of the eggs to a froth, add a tablespoonful of sugar, put this over the custard and set in the oven to brown. To be eaten cold, with cake.

WAFFLES.

One pint of buttermilk, one teaspoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one teacup of flour, yolks of four eggs, a small pinch of salt. Beat the whites to a stiff froth and add the last thing. Bake in a quick oven.

INDIAN PUDDING.

Scald one quart of milk, stir in seven heaping tablespoonfuls corn meal, one teacupful molasses or a little less, half a teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful ginger; bake three hours.

"PEACE ON EARTH."

Time does not abate the enthusiasm with which the Christian world again re-echoes the angel song of 19 centuries ago.

Every heart is glad; young and old turn to greet the new year with earnest resolutions that it shall have to chronicle for their lives worthier motives, kinder deeds, and more Christlike being.

Right here we are moved to plead that the mothers may realize their prerogative of very materially determining either the success or failure of these resolves.

Granting that many mothers today little understand their responsibility, the results of such ignorance are none the less terrible.

Some one has said, "Children get their morals from their diet." Certain it is that food is a mighty factor in fashioning the child-being.

It may be a new thought to some that the institutor of all Christmas joys requires our conformity to laws at once natural and divine, to accomplish the condition upon earth heralded by angels on that first Christmas morning.

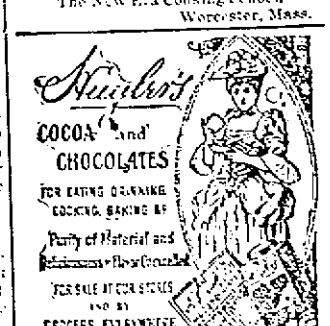
So long as there is not "Peace"—perfect harmony—in the composition of the individual, there cannot exist a condition of "Peace on Earth."

We are told that God created man in His own image. Admitting the possible rendering of this truth in a purely spiritual sense, we need not lose sight of the lesson as it pertains to our spiritual nature.

It is impossible to believe that the majority of men and women, as we see them today, each suggestive of some defect or ailment, was the ideal intended by the Great Designer.

When Christian people learn to regard the keeping of their bodies in perfect health in the true light of duty, we shall have fewer tables spread with food woefully lacking in those qualities required for right physical development, intellectual development and moral development—the attainment of a natural character, which is the ideal and desire of every mother for her child.

The New Era Cooking School,
Worcester, Mass.



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GEO. H. CARR'S,
172 Thames Street.

Reduction in price of

COKE.

DELIVERED:

Prepared, 34 bushels for $3.50
Common, 36 bushels for $3.00

AT WORKS:

Prepared, $8.00 per 100 bushels
Common, $6.00 per 100 bushels

ORDERS LEFT AT

181 THAMES ST.,

receive prompt attention.

Newport Gas Light Co.

GET YOUR

Ice Cream

—AT—

KOSCHNY'S,

230 & 232 THAMES STREET.

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Branch Store, 16 Broadway

Cake,
Ice Cream,
Confectionery.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS and FRESH EVERY DAY.

GOLDBECK'S

Diastasic Extract of Malt.

This preparation represents the best and most nutritious form of MALT, containing a large percentage of diastase and extractive matter together with a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially adapted to promote digestion of starchy food converting it into dextrine and glucose, in which form it is easily assimilated, forming fat.

It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Dyspepsia, (due to organic disease or infirmity), Nervous Exhaustion, Anæmia, Malnutrition, etc.

To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, aiding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

To sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.

Directions—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the Physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste. Children in proportion to age.

Sold by D. W. SHEEHAN,
18 and 20 Kinsley's Wharf,
Newport, R. I.

Artistic Beauty and Permanance

are two desirable qualities combined in our

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Particular attention paid to Children's Portraits.

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ORANGES,
DATES,
FIGS,
Nuts.

At the very lowest possible prices

Also

Canaries

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Brass Cages.

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BUILDING & MONUMENTAL WORK.

A good stock of BLUE STONE constantly on hand.

43 Long Wharf, foot Whittier Ave

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, '98

No President in the last hundred years has been so universally beloved and honored by all parties and sections of our land as is President McKinley.

The new city government will make its beginning next Monday. The change from the present is so slight that probably none of the acts of the present council will be overturned.

A physician says the best way to avoid the grip, and the diseases that resemble it, is to dress warmly and keep the feet dry. The simplicity of the advice does not impair its value.

A Buffalo clergyman advises prophets who cannot foretell something good to keep quiet. This is a good idea, if the reverend gentleman will permit an amendment excepting the Weather Bureau.

In his speech on returning home Mr. Bryan said: "I had five months of peace in the army and resigned in order to take part in a fight." An exchange thinks he will get all the war he wants in dealing with Democratic factions.

This government, by the acquisition of Porto Rico, has come into possession of 60 churches and 30 convents. For a nation that does not interfere in religious matters this is a rather undesirable acquisition and may prove somewhat of a white elephant before they are disposed of satisfactorily.

Forty four years continuous service in Congress is a long time. No man before Senator Morrill has ever served so long a term. Almost half a century in public office. What a change there has been in this nation in that time! All through the dark and trying period of the civil war he was an active supporter of the government in Congress.

The man who ought to be made chairman of the committee on finance in the U. S. Senate is Senator Aldrich. He is the best equipped man as far as financial questions go that there is in the country. He has been a member of that committee ever since he has been in the Senate, and now that the death of Senator Morrill has made a vacancy he should be given the chairmanship.

The registration of voters in the city of Providence has gained very rapidly this week and when the polls close tonight will be far in excess of last year. The people in that city have waked up to the importance of making all the voters possible. So great is the activity among the workers that they are bringing them to the city hall in drags and furniture wagons. Up to Friday morning 1887 were registered.

A Chicago man writes to the Washington Post to suggest a ticket for the Republican party to use in its next presidential campaign. The names suggested are those of President McKinley and Major-General Lee. This ticket, thinks the Chicagoan, would sweep the country and carry every state in the Union.

What is the matter with Hobart as a running mate for McKinley for a second term? The Whig and Republican parties have tried this reformed Democrat scheme in the persons of John Tyler and Andrew Johnson, and to our mind have had enough of it.

Tomorrow will usher in the new year and already can be heard the rustling of the new leaves that are to be turned over and the promise of a better fulfillment of good resolutions this year than in the past. Eighteen ninety-eight, with its hopes and fears, its aspirations and discouragements, will soon have passed into history and the bright, clean page of the new year will be ready for us to do with as we will. It should be the earnest endeavor at least of every one of us to keep our page as free from blots and blemishes as possible and to do what we can so far as possible to make the world better and brighter for some one each day because we live in it. We wish our readers a happy and prosperous New Year.

A few days ago American steel plates were landed at Glasgow in an American ship, and last week the government of the Australian province of Victoria ordered 35,000 tons of steel rails from a Pennsylvania company because the tender was $75,000 lower than the English one. This is the latest illustration of a great industrial change of the highest significance to this country. Our iron and steel industries have won the primacy by underselling their chief rivals in their own market. And yet many of us can remember when all steel rails used in this country were brought from England. They were selling them in the vicinity of one hundred dollars a ton. We can remember too, what a howl went up from the professional free trader when the government placed a high tariff on the importation. It is owing to that heavy tariff that we can now supply the world with the best of steel and at prices that will compete with any other steel producing nation.

Business Outlook.

The Trade Review says: This has been a year beyond parallel, and goes to its close with the biggest volume of business ever seen. Enormous transactions at the Stock Exchange make some difference and heavy railroad earnings, but when all the transporting and speculative interests are eliminated there is still a much larger business than in any other month of any year. Last year the exports were in volume greater than in any previous month in the history of the country, but this year the three weeks' report show an increase of 25 per cent. against 9 per cent. in imports, which would indicate much more than $70,000,000 excess of exports this month. The payments through clearing houses have been for the week 26.5 per cent. greater than last year and 12.4 per cent. greater than in 1892, and for the month 17.8 per cent. larger than in 1892. Until now no greater volume of business has ever been done in the history of this country than in the closing month of this year. Little need be said of the stock market, which has been so strong this week and for weeks before that none could lose except the sellers.

The building of new railways is reported by the Railway Gazette at 2,857 miles, more than in any other year since 1892, though its reports obviously do not include part of December. But the car famine crowds both railroads and car works to the utmost.

Shipments of wheat has been 4,235,704 bushels, flour included, at Atlantic ports, against 3,698,821 last year, although western receipts for three weeks have been 25,088,581 bushels against 10,309,920 last year. From Pacific ports the shipments have been for the week 1,516,019 bushels against 956,000 last year. Considering the enormous exports from July 1st to date, exceeding last year's, one can only wonder that the output this year has been so large, and he price has risen during the week a cent and a half.

The manufacture of cotton goods has been much expanded by increased demand, so that prices of nearly all the goods quoted in our report have advanced more or less, and there is a feeling that with unreasonable accumulation of print cloths out of the way, there is a brighter prospect for all goods. Sales of wool have been large, 27,366,100 pounds against 23,115,200 last year, and 21,580,200 in the same weeks of 1892, with small as well as large manufacturers buying very freely, which indicates a general improvement in the demand for goods, although not enough as yet to lift prices.

The story of iron is like a dream. With 23,000 tons Bessemer pig sold at Pittsburg for $10.60, and Grey Forge at $9.40, and Chicago sales limited only by the capacity of the works, and eastern sales so numerous and so large as to raise the price 25 cts., there is a demand for finished products which includes at Philadelphia 4,000 tons of plates for export to South America, 3,000 tons at Chicago where works are crowded, 80,000 tons steel rails by the Maryland Steel Co. for Asiatic Russia, 35,000 tons for Australia against British bids at Pittsburg, and about 10,000 tons domestic at the East, 6,600 tons structural work at Chicago and Pittsburg, and 8,000 tons for car builders at Chicago, all the works there being crowded, with heavy buying of sheets and wire rods, and sharp competition at the South in cotton ties, a pending contract for 25,000 tons cast pipe for Yokahama, and sales of smaller quantities in each class too numerous to mention. Prices of iron and steel products have not materially changed, although the tone is everywhere stronger, and for wire nails quotations have been advanced to 1.30 at Pittsburg. But this country is beating the world in this industry.

All this business is done with full belief that the next year's demand will be greater than ever before, and it is creditable, especially in the iron and steel business, that so little advance in prices of finished products has been made. The range of prices is nearly 20 per cent. lower than in 1892, indicating an astonishing increase in the quantity of products exchanged. How Europe will be able to pay more than $75,000,000 due on merchandise account for the month of December, besides the enormous balances due for November and previous months, is a question which the country can afford to consider at its leisure and with comfort.

Army and Navy Retirements in 1899.

The following retirements on account of age will take place during the year 1899:

Army—January 30, Brigadier General Thaddeus H. Stanton, Paymaster General; February 14, Lieutenant Colonel Stevens T. Norvell, Ninth Cavalry; February 15, Colonel William Sinclair, Seventh Artillery; March 13, Major Ira Quinby, First Infantry; March 27, Colonel Marous P. Miller, Third Artillery; June 24, Brigadier General Daniel W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance; July 12, Colonel Asa B. Carey, Pay Department; August 16, Colonel Edwin V. Sumner, Seventh Cavalry; October 16, Brigadier General William R. Shafter, General Officer; November 15, Captain William Girlach, Third Infantry; December 23, Major Hugh G. Brown, Twelfth Infantry.

Navy—February 10, Chief Engineer George J. Burnap; February 10, Mate Charles Wilson; March 17, Boatswain William Manning; March 25, Chief Engineer William G. Buehler; April 7, Medical Director George A. Bright; April 9, Pay Director Rufus Parks; April 16, Medical Director John H. Clarke; May 2, Boatswain Charles Miller; May 6, Pay Director Edwin Stewart; May 7, Pay Inspector George W. Beaman; May 21, Professor Edgar Frisby; July 8, Chief Engineer James Entwistle; July 11, Chief Engineer Albert C. Engard; August 5, Naval Constructor Joseph Foster; August 29, Boatswain Charles E. Hawkins; September 1, Pay Director Joseph A. Smith; September 15, Paymaster William W. Harry; September 25, Chief Engineer Joseph Trilley; September 26, Mate William Jonney; December 10, Gunner George Fouse; December 14, Chief Engineer Charles J. MacGonnell; December 15, Boatswain William A. Cooper; December 17, Professor William Harkness; December 17, Gunner Robert Sommers; December 23, Pay Director George A. Lyon; December 26, Rear Admiral George Dewey.

South Station Cost Fourteen Millions.

The sum of $2,000,000 is still needed to complete the new South Station at Boston. Application was made to the Massachusetts railroad commissioners this week for permission to issue an additional sum of $1,000,000 in bonds with which to complete the work. The items showing the balances due on contracts, work contemplated and land to be paid for gave a total of nearly $2,000,000. Why this sum was not asked for instead of $1,000,000 was not made a subject of inquiry by the commissioners.

Among the heavy bills yet to be met is that on account of fitting up the four station restaurants. The estimated sum for this work is between $40,000 and $50,000. It was also shown that $3500 had been expended for clocks, and that there remained to be paid for land damages $235,000. With the million asked for a total of $13,000,000 bonds will have been authorized by the commission. With the premium added and $500,000 in capital stock and the additional million further required before the station is fully paid for, it will be found that the terminal has cost the enormous sum of $14,000,000.

Foster's Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1898, by W. T. Foster.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 31.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 27 to 31, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about January 1, cross west of Rockies country by close of January 2, great central valleys 3 to 5, eastern states 7.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies country about January 1, great central valleys 3, eastern states 5. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about January 4, great central valleys 6, eastern states 8.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m., January 16, will average above normal east of the Rockies and below west. Rainfall for the same week will be the reverse of the above.

The second disturbance of January will reach the Pacific coast about 6, cross west of Rockies country by close of 7, great central valleys 8 to 10, eastern states 11.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies country about 6, great central valleys 8, eastern states 10. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about 9, great central valleys 11, eastern states 13.

Temperature of January will average above normal east of the Rockies, except in Maine, the upper Missouri valley and Canada. West of the Rockies temperature will average below.

The first half of January and the last half, if taken separately, will average above normal east of the Rockies but 10 days—14 to 23 inclusive—will average below.

Temperature will not go very high during the first half of January as an average, but the average of 24 to 31 will be very high.

A general thaw will occur during the last week of January. [See later bulletins for general details of January temperature.

Precipitation of January will be above or about normal in the southern states and in the northern parts of the Pacific slopes, and below normal in Rocky mountain countries, northern states, Canada and southern parts of the Pacific slope.

During the last week in January the warm wave will be followed by severe storms, blizzards and cold weather.

Bicycles as Baggage.

There has been a test case in the English courts on a question which is agitating cyclists all around the world, more or less. It was brought in the Queen's Bench division against the Great Northern Railway Company "on behalf of one Britten," seeking "to recover sixpence paid for the conveyance of a bicycle from King's Cross to East Finchley." And after hearing and argument, the court decided that the plaintiff could not recover for the reason that "a bicycle cannot be ordinary loggage within the definition."

The special interest attaching to this case is found in the fact that the attorney for the plaintiff made his argument on the very lines on which similar claims are based in this country. He claimed that a bicycle came clearly within the definition of "personal luggage" for the reason that it was carried by the traveller for his own personal convenience and use in connection with his journey, and was an article such as was ordinarily carried for that purpose. But his Lordship, in rendering his decision, brushed away all such consideration by declaring that "the idea of luggage" must control; and as luggage implies something that is "packed" not taken "loose, like a bicycle," the wheelman lost his case.—Boston Post.

The Plains of Abraham in Quebec are in danger of being sold out, as the ninety nine year lease held by the Government has about expired and the property will then revert to its owners. It is suggested that the Government of the Dominion of Canada buy the site and convert it into a public resort. This plan will be viewed with sympathy on both sides of the international boundary line, since it will result in the preservation of a locality made memorable by the bravery of men of the English name, both Britons and Americans. Here it was that Wolfe and Montgomery both fell in battle.

Lines to the memory of the late Miss Sarah Carter who fell asleep on Friday morning Dec. 23d, '98.

As a poor weary dove
Or as faint gasping hart
For water-brooks sigh,
So I long to see home.

Thou, of the many mansions
And great white throne hast said
I give to my beloved
To rest the wearied head.

Thou art weary, Thou wouldst see
What I have in reserve for thee?
Be thou faithful day by day
Be to earth as sun's bright ray.

Keep thy colors flying true
Let thy thoughts and words be pure
Then "The mansions" shall be thine,
"I am God's and thou art mine."

As the old year chimed its close
Then in Christ she found repose;
Heard the whisper "Come to me,"
Answered, "Rock, to thee, I flee."

Earth's course finished, work well done,
Saw the mansions and entered home.
Heard harpers chanting on Heaven's shore
Saw the loved ones gone before.

Saw the one with once pierced side
Saw the Church his ransomed bride,
Heard his accents, "Come to me"
Answered, "Father, God, I live with Thee."

Shiloh sheds her tears of grief
But the parting will be brief;
"Comrades" one by one they fall
"Fill up ranks" our Captain's call.

Soon the struggle will be done
The battle fought, the victory won.
We shall meet above 'ere long
In God's summer-land of song.

MRS. T. H. JETER.

The balance of trade in our favor for 1898 will be considerably larger than the cost of the war.

Some naval men say they think that Hobson's kissing exploits are the result of illness and a form of hysteria brought on by imprisonment and immense responsibility. The gentleman himself says the girls didn't kiss him, but the United States Navy through him. How should we reconcile those two ideas?

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo.
O. WALDING KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER 1898. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon Morn	Moon Eve	Highwater Morn	Highwater Eve
26 Su	7 13	4 32	7 15	9 30		10 08	
27 Mo	7 14	4 23	9 9	10 15		10 52	
28 Tu	7 14	4 21	10 12	10 53		11 35	
29 We	7 14	4 24	mon	11 44		12 00	
30 Th	7 14	4 25	0 17	12 22		12 35	
31 Fr	7 14	4 26	1 24	1 15		1 56	
1 Sa	7 14	4 27	2 35	2 11		2 41	

Last Quarter 4th day, 10h. 22m. evening.
New Moon, 11th day, 6h. 00m. evening.
First Quarter, 18th day, 11h. 38m., morning.
Full Moon, 26th day, 2h. 31m., evening.

A. O'D. Taylor,

121 Bellevue avenue, Newport, R. I.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—cheap—a house and nice market garden, Farm of four acres in Middletown, about 3½ miles out of Newport. Good dwelling house and barns. An unusually good chance for any one desiring to raise early vegetables for Newport market. Estate assessed for $3 050; will sell at taxed value. Excellent soil. For further particulars apply to MR. TAYLOR, either personally or by letter.

MARRIAGES

Dec. 21, by Rev. Dr. G. W. Cutter, Mr. Harry H. Hayward to Miss Leola E. Allen, both of Newport.

DEATHS

In this city, Dec. 28, William J., son of Catherine and the late John Sharkey, aged 33 years.

In this city, Dec. 28, William Morong, infant son of Patrick J. and Mary O. Egan.

In this city, 27th inst., at her late residence, corner of Warner street and Burnside avenue Mary, widow of Richard Reynolds, aged 18 years.

In this city, 28th inst., Helen Catherine, daughter of Catherine and the late Thomas Sweeney, aged 20 years and 8 months.

In this city, 23d inst., Sarah Carter, aged 51 years.

In this city, 30th inst., Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of the late George W. and Caroline M. Mayer.

At the residence of his sister, Mrs. James Dennison 238 Broadway, 29th inst., William T. Carey.

In Middletown, 28th inst., Elizabeth F., wife of Stephen F. Weaver, aged 76 years.

In Providence, 26th inst., Dennis J. Murphy, of 211 Ives street; 27th, Maria, widow of Eria M. Gardner, 79; 27th, Thomas Sawyer, Sr., 87; 23d, Benjamin A. Chase, 59; 24th, Edward H. Capron, 13; 25th, Olney Mowry, 77; 26th, Catherine G. T., widow of Samuel B. Wheaton, 88; 26th, Stephen Yates, 87.

In Cumberland, 26th inst., Francis S. Weeks, in his 27th year.

In Phenix, 25th inst., Caleb B. Spencer, in his 80th year.

In East Greenwich, 27th inst., Philip H. Peirce, in his 78th year.

In Warren, 26th inst., John H. Andrews, in his 61st year.

In North Kingstown, 26th inst., William H. Cooper, in his 61st year.

In Pawtucket, 25th inst., Sarah A., wife of Frank L. Perrin, in her 35th year.

In Pawtucket, 23d inst., Rev. Alexander McGregor, D. D., in his 65th year.

$6,000

Buys a large two family house on Spring street near Mary street, especially arranged for renting rooms, all in good order.

$1,700

Buys a 6 room on Clinton Avenue.

APPLY TO

SIMEON HAZARD,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
94 BROADWAY

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH

Pain-Killer.

A Medicine Chest in itself.

Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for

CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.

25 and 50 cent Bottles.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.
PERRY DAVIS'

FRANK L. POWEL, Druggist.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Honors for the Peace Commissioners—Wake Island Will be Used for a Cable Station—Cuban Affairs Discussed—The House Bill and Its Opponents.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1898.

President McKinley gave the American Peace Commissioners, who brought the official copy of the Treaty of Peace to Washington, a cordial personal welcome and heartfelt congratulations on their successful work, and assured them that the Christmas gift they brought to the American people was thoroughly appreciated. As a further mark of his appreciation, he will give, in honor of the commissioners, a state dinner at the White House. In addition to the treaty, the commissioners brought to the President a full and detailed report of their work. The commissioners were pleased to learn that the opposition to the ratification of the treaty by the Senate had practically all died out, and that the treaty was likely to be promptly ratified. Senators who have been quoted as intending to oppose the treaty have assured President McKinley that, while opposed to our retention of the Philippines permanently, they would vote to ratify the treaty as soon as it was reported to the Senate from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which it will be sent as soon as it goes to the Senate, which will be immediately upon the re-assembling of Congress.

The Spanish Peace Commissioners will realize what a mistake they made when they refused to sell us a small island in the Carolines for a cable station, as soon as they learn that we have taken possession of an island—Wake Island—that will answer every purpose and will cost nothing. This island is about two thousand miles from the Hawaiian Islands and about thirteen hundred miles from Guam, being almost on a direct line between those possessions. As far back as 1851, Admiral Wilkes surveyed this island and asserted title, but the island being merely a coral reef three miles long, has never been occupied. But it is all right for a cable station, and President McKinley has sent orders to Commander Tausig, of the gun-boat Bennington, to proceed to the island and take formal possession. It is a coincidence that on the 4th of July of this year, a transport bound for Manila stopped at Wake Island to allow our soldiers to get a day's recreation on land.

President McKinley stopped a lot of crooked business when he ordered that new franchises given by the local authorities in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, should be revoked by our military authorities, whenever they were unfair in their terms or likely to be against the best interests of the islanders. A lot of unscrupulous speculators have been engaged in the purchase of railroad, electric and other franchises from impecunious members of local governments in the towns on all of the islands, with the expectation that the United States would recognize them. It is the President's intention to prevent any robbery of the islanders that can be prevented by watchfulness on the part of the authorities.

Admiral Sampson, who has just returned from Havana, where he has been on duty as a member of the evacuation commission, says that while many Cubans are anxious to set up an independent government, the better classes on the island, including most of the men of wealth and prestige in business affairs, are practically unanimously in favor of the United States taking the island for keeps, instead of only temporarily. The Admiral's own opinion is that the Cubans are in no condition, at this time, to successfully establish and maintain a government of their own, and, while he doesn't say as much, the impression one gathers from talking with him, is that he doubts whether they ever will be.

Chairman Hull has filed with the clerk of the House, the report of the Committee on Military Affairs in favor of his bill for the reorganization and increase of the regular army, which was not ready when the bill was reported in the House, just before the Christmas adjournment. The report is very full, giving unanswerable reasons, in detail why the bill should be passed. The following extract from the report fully explains the nature of the bill: "The bill fixes no maximum strength for the whole army, assuming that the government will require about 100,000 men for defense of the frontier, for coast defense and to maintain our authority in the islands for whose good order and government this nation is now responsible, together with a reasonable reserve force. The bill provides for the requirements of cavalry and infantry, the number required for each arm of the service, and a corps of artillery for our sea-coast batteries with two regiments of artillery for field batteries. The Committee believe the organization as provided for in this bill will make the most efficient military organization, at the lowest cost to the taxpayer of any organization proposed by any bill before Congress." The estimated cost, if this bill becomes a law, as there is every reason to believe it will, in spite of democratic opposition, is $100,000 a year. The democrats acknowledge the present necessity for all the troops the Hull bill provides for, but in their bill, they try to whip the devil around the stump by limiting the regular army to 30,000 and providing for the enlistment for two years of 50,000 volunteers.

If the street sprinkler carries water on a man it doesn't sprinkle off.

RELIEF FROM PAIN.

Women Everywhere Express their Gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. T. A. WALDEN, Gibson, Ga., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before taking your medicine, life was a burden to me. I never saw a well day. At my monthly period I suffered untold misery, and a great deal of the time I was troubled with a severe pain in my side. Before finishing the first bottle of your Vegetable Compound I could tell it was doing me good. I continued its use, also used the Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, and have been greatly helped. I would like to have you use my letter for the benefit of others."

Mrs. FLORENCE A. WOLFE, 515 Mulberry St., Lancaster, Ohio, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years I was troubled with what the local physicians told me was inflammation of the womb. Every month I suffered terribly. I had taken enough medicine from the doctors to cure anyone, but obtained relief for a short time only. At last I concluded to write to you in regard to my case, and can say that by following your advice I am now perfectly well."

Mrs. W. R. BATES, Mansfield, La., writes:

"Before writing to you I suffered dreadfully from painful menstruation, leucorrhœa and sore feeling in the lower part of the bowels. Now my friends want to know what makes me look so well. I do not hesitate one minute in telling them what has brought about this great change. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. It is the greatest remedy of the age."

"A cure-all for babies," is what Mrs. H. W. Albridge, of Chazy, N.Y., calls

Comfort Powder

For all chafing, scalding, or any skin trouble she says it is wonderful. Being cooling and comforting, it is rightly named. 25 and 50 cents.

JUSTIN SMITH MORRILL.

Long and Honorable Career of Vermont Statesman Ended.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Senator Justin Smith Morrill of Vermont, the dean of the senate, died at 1:25 this morning of pneumonia, the after effects of the grip.

Last Wednesday, when congress adjourned for the holiday recess, Senator Morrill was in his seat in the senate, apparently as well as ever. Despite his advanced age, being in his 89th year, the senator has always preserved his vitality and his full mental faculties. He has been regular in his attendance at the senate, and has followed its business with the greatest attention.

SENATOR MORRILL.

With him when the end came was his sister-in-law, Miss Louise Swan; his son, James; Mr. Benjamin Durfee, for a long time associated with the senator in the finance committee work at the capital, and Colonel S. E. Chamberlain, an intimate friend. Senator Proctor was in the house at the time, as were also several other friends. The senator never recovered from the unconscious state into which he lapsed early Monday, and his death was calm and peaceful.

No definite funeral arrangements have yet been made. It is altogether likely that public services will be held in the senate chamber, but just when cannot now be stated. The remains of Mrs. Morrill, who died during the present year, are now in a vault at Rock Creek cemetery, near this city, and it may be that the senator's body will be deposited there pending removal to Strafford, Vt., where a mausoleum is now in course of construction.

An Important Discovery.

Provincetown, Mass., Dec. 30.—While fishing three miles northeast of Race Point life saving station yesterday afternoon, two fishermen had their lines caught and parted by some wreckage on or near the bottom, and it is believed here that the hull or some heavy portion of a vessel is sunk at that point. The water where the men were fishing is about 25 fathoms deep, and as they were not fishing on the bottom it seems likely that the wreck is of some size. The fishermen buoyed the spot, and a party will go out from here to make further investigation. As one or two vessels other than the Portland are known to have gone down in this vicinity in the storm of Nov. 27, it is just as likely that the wreckage may be from those vessels as from the long-sought-for Portland.

Judkins Convicted.

Augusta, Me., Dec. 28.—The jury in the case of Loring Judkins of Waterville, after being out 30 minutes, returned a verdict last night of guilty of assault with intent to kill. Judkins was charged with having on Nov. 4 assaulted Tador Tallouse of Waterville on a railroad bridge and pushed him into the river. Judkins is alleged to have wanted Tallouse's position as crossing tender at Winslow. It is also alleged that the defendant gave Tallouse some carbolic acid to drink. The case will be carried to the higher courts.

A Worcester Tragedy.

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 28.—Walter Brinkworth, a rejected suitor, fired two shots at Miss Bessie McDonough at her home yesterday and then, placing the revolver to his head, fired a shot that will probably result in his death. The shots fired at the young woman lodged in her back, between the shoulder blades. She may recover. Brinkworth and Miss McDonough have been keeping company for about three years, but of late the young woman has signified to him that his company was undesirable. Despondency and jealousy are thought to be the occasion of the act.

Mysterious Bank Robbery.

Lima, O., Dec. 27.—There was a mysterious robbery at the American National bank, the amount stolen being from $18,060 to $19,000. The janitor discovered the doors of the vault open yesterday morning, and the inner doors were opened by President Michael and Cashier Kalb, when it was found that all gold and paper money in the bank had been carried away, although the racks of silver money were untouched. There are no marks of violence, and the affair is a mystery.

Paid the Death Penalty.

Hartford, Dec. 30.—Benjamin R. Willis, aged 23, was hanged at the state prison, Wethersfield, at 12:20 this morning for the murder of David S. R. Lambert of Wilton, his former teacher, Dec. 17, 1897. Willis was the youngest person ever hanged in the prison. He was the seventh person hanged by the so-called automatic gallows and, as on all previous occasions, the gallows operated perfectly. The drop fell at 12:20, and he was killed instantly. Eight minutes later the body was cut down.

Both Will Hang.

Montreal, Dec. 30.—Saul Parslow, whose trial for the murder of Isidore Perrier has been in progress for the past week, has been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on March 10, the same day on which his accomplice, Cordelia Viau, wife of the murdered man, was sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

Duel With a Result.

Paris, Dec. 30.—M. Musson, the well-known journalist, fought a duel with swords yesterday with M. Dupont, an energetic supporter of Dreyfus revision. M. Dupont was severely wounded, his adversary's weapon piercing his lung.

A Disagreement.

Providence, Dec. 29.—The jury in the manslaughter case of John McWilliams, Jr., disagreed. They stood 11 to 1 for conviction, and were discharged after being locked up 23 hours and 20 minutes.

Checks Almost Ready.

Boston, Dec. 30.—Receivers of the Massachusetts Benefit Life association are sending out notices to all claimants on the "approved" list, telling them that the checks for 20 percent dividend will go forward Jan. 9, 1899, this being 30 days after the approval of the payment of a dividend by the court. There are about 150 checks, and about $250,000 will be paid out.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

It gives us great pleasure to announce to our patrons and the public that we have admitted I. B. Bergman as one of the partners of the Newport One Price Clothing Company to take effect January 1st, 1899. We wish to thank the public for their patronage for the past eighteen years and hope the same confidence will continue in the future.

Respectfully,
LOUIS & COHEN.

Owing to having a large stock on hand which our Mr. Bergman wishes to reduce during the next 30 days we will offer a portion of the same at reduced prices for cash.

We shall not attempt to advertise a "Hurrah Sale" of these goods—as that style of doing business is entirely out of our line.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

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The Leading House.

Bargains in all Departments.

UNTRIMMED FELT HATS

AT HALF COST.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

SATURDAY, DEC. 24.

President orders General Otis to "take Iloilo without delay;" Bennington dispatched to Wakes Island, 2000 miles west of Hawaii, to take formal possession by right of discovery——Admiral Sampson back from Cuba; says many reconcentrados will die despite all that can be done, wealthy and most influential people want annexation to the United States, whether as a state or territory they don't much care——The Twelfth New York ordered to Cuba, and the Eighth Massachusetts expects to be the next to start——Charge White "feeling out" Great Britain on the abrogating of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; Salisbury insists that it is still in force, but will consent to American control similar to British control of Suez, but for a quid pro quo——Ghani Bey, the sultan's aide-de-camp shot and killed by Hafuz Pasha in Constantinople——Tom Ryan of Syracuse defeats Dick O'Brien in the 14th of a 20-round bout at Hartford——Torrey E. Wardner, editor Boston Traveler, sentenced to 30 days in Dedham, Mass., jail for contempt of court by Judge Fletcher——Minority of military affairs committee reports a bill for an army of 30,000 regulars; 60,000 volunteers for the new possessions——Fayne Moore, on trial in New York, charged with blackmail, denies implied allegations of immorality——Upper leather Cutters' union of Marlboro, Mass., votes to surrender charter——Edward Dwyer, formerly a bookkeeper in Waterbury, Conn., to be hanged at Tipperary, Ire., for murder——Maine Democratic club to make a feature of monthly banquets——Bank Examiner McDonald is making examination of the Howard National bank at Boston——Arrest of Conductor Galvin and Motorman Hiney on charge of manslaugtre; they were running car which was in collision with another electric at Leicester, Mass——Just before noon, Jan. 1, the United States ships will salute the Spanish colors, which will then come down from the place they have held so long, to be replaced by the Stars and Stripes, which will be saluted by the Spanish ships——More evidence secured regarding the burning of books and papers of the Standard Oil company——The Methodist church of America will call upon its members to give $20,000,000 in 1900 as a thank offering unto the Lord.

SUNDAY, DEC. 25.

Creelman in London says the sentiment there is that Salisbury insists that United States must sue for permission to build the Nicaraguan canal; England preparing for war——Believed that Anglo-American joint high commission has reached an agreement; treaty will be signed or whole thing will be declared off on Jan. 20——Banker Henry Clews sees a marvelous future for the American republic; New York bound to supplant London as the world's great money center——Treaty of peace in the hands of President McKinley immediately after the arrival of the commission——The Duchess of Marlboro makes her first appearance in England as a public speaker——Dr. John B. Hamilton, ex-surgeon of the United States marine hospital service, dead——Captain and crew of the M. S. Dowling, abandoned at sea, landed in New York——President McKinley to appoint commissioners to the czar's proposed disarmament congress——Felipe Agoncillo lodges with the Hispano-American peace commissioners a long protest against the treaty.

MONDAY, DEC. 26.

Three children drowned while skating on thin ice on Leverett pond, Boston, and fully 25 others were with difficulty rescued——Colonel Ray of the immunes repeats his charges of bad faith against Colonel Vallente of the Cuban gendarmerie; says that he has armed the bandits, and that the Cuban police are worthless, having let a robber they were sent to arrest sleep in the house next to them——Mrs. C. M. Lyon drops dead in St. Joseph's church, Burlington, Vt——Bay State boys in camp at Americus, Ga., and Greenville, S. C., enjoyed turkey dinner on holiday——Uncle Sam's soldiers patrol the streets of Havana; troops observe Christmas——Jury in the case of Mrs. Fayne Strahan Moore unable to reach a verdict and dismissed——More males than females born in New York in November——Cuba now a beautiful country, like a New England June; all classes welcoming the Americans——Day back home and will resume the practice of law; no political ambition; $100,000 compensation is ridiculous, he says——Suits to be brought by relatives of Portland people lost in steamship Portland——Corinna, Me., sues the four bondsmen of the defaulting town collector for $10,000——Charles O. McCann of New Bedford run over by freight train at Waltham, Mass., and legs cut off——Rev. Charles A. Crane of East Boston deprecates any movement to decorate graves of those who rebelled against their country——Tar and feathers await James Peet, janitor of a Stratford, Conn., church, who took a girl from her home——Burning of J. E. Henry & Sons' sawmill at Lincoln, N. H.: loss, $50,000.

TUESDAY, DEC. 27.

Special dinners served inmates of Boston public institutions, the jail and the state prison——Secretary Long returns to Washington after spending Christmas with his family in Hingham, Mass——Market for salt tonnage much improved, having been helped by recent storms——Mr. McKelzy, a harnessmaker, asphyxiated at Boston——Many persons reported to be leaving Dawson City; no shortage of provisions threatened——Captain Chadwick replies to an engineering expert, who, he says, made a little error of 17 percent——Busy times in Havana harbor; Spanish soldiers slip away, without noise and without notice——Camp of the Eighth Massachusetts lavishly decorated with Christmas green; Major Eldridge starts for Cuba——The American evacuation commission issues its formal proclamation and orders to the people of Cuba concerning the change of proprietorship——Senator Hale says England is trying to complicate Clayton-Bulwer abrogation with Canadian treaty; using the canal matter as a club to compel real concessions to Canada in return and nominal concessions to United States——Charles Matson, a Gloucester fisherman, positively identified body of the burglar at Quincy, Mass., as that of Charles Hanson——Thirty-three hundred poor people fed by Salvation Army at Mechanics' building Boston——Italian watchman murdered for his money near New London, Conn——Attorneys for the Portland Steamship company filed a petition for limitation of liabilities in loss of the Portland——After being parted many years, Mrs. Charles Kittredge of Winchester, Mass., finds her brother dead in New Haven——Mullally and Baxter, charged with four breaks at Cambridge, Mass., assert they are innocent——Divorce proceedings by Mrs. Lilly Barnes Cooper of Providence against her husband at an end——E. C. Kneeland, charged with stealing $130 at Ocean Park, Me., escapes from the Saco police——Marlboro, Mass., shoe factories will open as "free shops;" one firm says it has enough workers to start up——Corinna, Me., sues the four bondsmen of the defaulting town collector for $10,000——Charles O. McCann of New Bedford, Mass., run over by a freight train at Waltham, and has both legs cut off——Rev. Charles A. Crane of Boston deprecates any movement to decorate graves of those who rebelled against their country——Burning of J. E. Henry & Sons' sawmill at Lincoln, N. H., caused a loss of $50,000.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28.

Senator Morrill of Vermont dies at Washington——Captain John M. Tobin, who had received a medal of honor for bravery at Malvern hill, shot himself at Knoxville, Tenn; believed to have worried over being mustered out of the volunteers in the war with Spain——Daughter of the late General Garcia dies in Georgia——Installation of Grand Master Hutchinson of grand lodge, F. and A. M., of Massachusetts, and celebration of the feast of St. John——Miraculous escape from death of Matthew Foley, who leaps from a bridge and strikes the ice on Saco river, 40 feet below——W. A. E. Moore sentenced to 19 years in state prison for working the "badger game" in New York——Timothy E. Kinchella of Watertown, Mass., held in $7000 on a charge of shooting two other men——Unrest in Cuba; negroes fire on Yankee soldiers; also on Spanish; General Brooke takes formal command——Observations of the moon's eclipse by Harvard astronomers was only a partial success——Joe Gans gets the decision in 25-round bout with Jack Daly of Wilmington, Del., at New York——Cubans and Havanese learning to speak English; fine opportunities in Havana for American grocers and plumbers——Massachusetts naval reserve will have the United States Inca for a training ship——Harry P. Doherty appointed superientendent of public buildings in Lowell, Mass——Shoe shops in Marlboro opened and one of them started up; volley of stones thrown through windows——Loring Judkins of Waterville, Me., convicted of assault with intent to kill Tador Tallouse——General Rios cables to Madrid that he has surrendered Iloilo, but does not say to whom, though it is supposed it was to the Americans——Judge Webb at Portland, Me., appoints a commissioner to whom all claims for damages by steamer Portland be made——Bessie McDonagh of Worcester, Mass., twice shot by her lover, who also shoots himself——Sagasta's condition improving; he favors a reorganization of the country.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29.

Iloilo surrendered to the insurgents by the Spaniards last Monday, just before the arrival of the Americans——Harry F. Bailey, cashier of the Colebrook (N. H.) National bank, arrested on a charge of misappropriating the bank's funds——Cyanide of potassium sent anonymously to Harry Cornish at New York, causes the death of his aunt——Discovered that 299,000 pounds of "embalmed" beef were dumped in New York harbor or sold for soapgrease; Miles turns the whole matter over to the inspector general——Reported engagement of Miss Virginia Fair and William K. Vanderbilt, Jr——Ex-Superintendent Hyde of Newton, Mass., water works held in $1500 for grand jury on charges of embezzlement and obtaining money under false pretenses——Eight horses and 15 carriages burned in Brockton, Mass., livery stable fire——President Eliot of Harvard college, in welcoming delegates of graduate clubs at Cambridge, suggests that journalism be taught at graduate schools——W. J. Bryan favors giving the Porto Ricans a chance to say whether they favor annexation or independence——Trial of Lewis Warner on several counts, charging him with embezzlement, finally begun at Northampton, Mass——Charles Hanson, as whom dead burglar at Quincy, Mass., had been identified, arrives at Gloucester on fishing schooner George E. Lane, Jr——Jury disagrees in case of John McWilliams, r. of Providence, charged with manslaughter——Death of Mrs. L. M. Emery of Melrose, Mass., victim of hydrophobia——Rev. Dr. William E. Barton of Boston elected pastor of First Congregational church of Oak Park, Ills.

FRIDAY, DEC. 30.

Consternation among halibut buyers in Gloucester, Mass., on account of "outsiders" marketing their catches elsewhere——Captain F. F. Cutting, Fifth Massachusetts, wins a diamond badge in Greenville, N. C., voted to the most popular officer in Camp Wetherell——Adventists at Biddeford, Me., in convention, differ as to year when end of the world shall come——Investigation of the charges of cowardice against officers of the Seventy-first New York begun behind closed doors——Toronto World assumes that Canada is on the brink of absorption by the United States——Express company robbed of $60,000 at San Antonio, Tex.; driver of delivery wagon missing——Provincetown fisherman's trawl fouled in a spot where he and others believe the Portland sank, off Race point——Boston labor union sent anti-expansion resolutions to the Massachusetts congressmen——Disagreement as to the Hawaiian bill in the house committee; asserted it should be admitted as a future state; those which can't be made states should be let alone——General Merritt of the opinion that the Spaniards may have intended to make trouble for the United States by surrendering to the insurgents——Report on Nicaraguan canal says project is entirely feasible, and favors the Lull route——Government proposes to deal with the Filipinos with a firm and strong hand; United States authority must be respected; Gomez and the Cuban insurgents not to be recognized at the Havana evacuation——Herbert S. Dickinson of Greenfield, Mass., commits suicide at the Boston Union station——Rebels in East Africa killed 12 British soldiers in October——French parliament will be asked to vote $78,500,000 for the naval budget——Right of British colonies to manage their internal affairs to suit themselves, without interference by imperial authorities, is affirmed by Joseph Chamberlain in an official communication to the governor of Newfoundland——Lord Salisbury will be asked to protest against differential duties in the Philippines or Cuba.

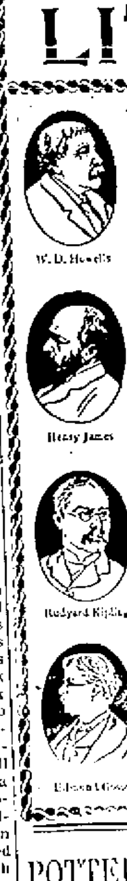
A Fifty Percent Dividend.

Boston, Dec. 28.—Judge Knowlton has approved the report of Receiver Parker of the Bay State Mutual Fire Insurance company, and a second 50 percent dividend will be paid upon claims allowed by the receiver. The amount of the claims allowed is $14,665. The receiver has $23,769, which is more than enough to pay the second dividend and the receivership expenses.

A Five-Story Jump.

New York, Dec. 27.—Jennie L. Ackerman, aged 19, yesterday jumped from a fifth story window. Worry over her illness, the grip, is said to have been the cause. Her skull was crushed and both of her legs were broken by the fall. She died a few hours later.

LITERATURE



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POTTER WAS LATE.

Insurgents Had Occupied Iloilo Before He Arrived.

News Is Received Officially From General Otis—Present Problems Rendered More Complicated Than Ever.

Washington, Dec. 29.—A feeling of anxiety prevails here over the receipt of news from Manila that the insurgents, under Lopez, practically completed the conquest of the island of Panay on Monday. They occupied Iloilo on that day before the arrival of the American expedition, the Spaniards having evacuated the city and gone to Zamboanga.

Just before noon yesterday, a dispatch came from General Otis that at once confirmed the fears of the officials of the war department as to what had taken place at Iloilo. It appears that the American forces arrived too late on the scene and that the insurgents had added to the difficulty of the problems already presented by hoisting their flag over the city, which they have been besieging for months. The news was contained in the following message from General Otis:

Manila, Dec. 29.—Adjutant General, Washington: Sent Colonel Potter on fast vessel to Iloilo on Dec. 24 to communicate with Spanish General Rios; latter evacuated evening of 24th, and Potter 39 hours late. Insurgents took possession of the city on 26th, and Potter found Aguinaldo's flag flying. Cannot now report probable results. Will not hear from there for four days, as no cable communications. Spanish forces have evacuated all stations in southern islands except Zamboanga and Mindanao, by orders, they say, from Madrid. Otis.

The evacuation by the Spaniards of all the Philippine ports, as reported by General Otis, although doubtless inspired by a desire to secure their safety by concentration, undoubtedly has done much to complicate the problem already presented to the war department of extending the military jurisdiction of the United States over the islands. It will now be necessary to expedite the execution of the original plans, and it may be fully expected that within a week important events will have happened in the Philippines. It is presumed that General Otis will demand the surrender of Iloilo into his hands, and this demand may at once raise the issue between the insurgents and our own government of possession of the islands.

Description of Iloilo.

Iloilo is about 300 miles south of Manila. It is pronounced Eel-o-eelo, and sometimes is spelled Ylollo. The trip between the two cities is one of the most charming experiences that a traveler could ever hope for. During the 40 hours that it takes one of the small steamers of the Compania Maritima to make the run, the sight of land is never lost, and the scene is constantly shifting, and is always ... and wonderful. There are several volcanoes that are active, and may be marked by the hazy smoke that lifts lazily against the clouds. Just now there are very few vessels venturing on the run, for the Compania Maritima, a Spanish concern, has only two of its vessels put under the American flag. Conditions are critical. The town is almost defenseless. An old fort, which was ancient 100 years ago, commands the harbor, but it spends all its time commanding, for there are no guns mounted in it. The river a month or so ago was choked with Spanish steamers that were afraid to venture out under the Spanish flag. There were three Spanish gunboats in the river—the Samar, Mindoro and El Cano. The two first-named were small, but the last was much larger. Her engines were in bad order, and it was common gossip that if her heaviest guns were fired the shock would shake the ship to pieces. General Rios concentrated all the Spanish forces of the other islands on Panay, in the hope of preventing the fall of the city before the conclusion of the Paris conference.

The province of Iloilo is set down in the official directories as having a population of 472,000, and the city is the second seaport of importance in the Philippine group. It is located on a river navigable for vessels of 15 feet draught, so that very few of our gunboats would be available to assist the troops in case it should be necessary to take forcible possession of the city.

The Spaniards have chosen a strong place for the concentration of their troops in the town of Zamboanga, which, as the reports indicate, is strongly fortified and possessed of considerable natural strength from a defensive point of view. It is not doubted that they will be able to maintain themselves for an indefinite period of time against the insurgents, presuming that they are not cut off from obtaining supplies from the sea. The town itself has a population of 21,000 inhabitants.

The World's Largest.

Boston, Dec. 30.—The new South Union station, the largest railroad station in the world, built by the Boston Terminal company, a combination between the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad and the Boston and Albany railroad, was dedicated today with appropriate exercises in the gigantic waiting room. Tomorrow the entire edifice will be thrown open to public inspection, and on Sunday, two divisions of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad will formally open the station by making it a common terminal. The station has been in process of construction for about a year and a half, and it will still be months before it is entirely completed.

Cooling Off.

Marlboro, Mass., Dec. 29.—After many futile attempts to address the citizens of this city, Mrs. Martha Moore Avery succeeded last night, and Liberty hall was crowded. "Three Stages of Wealth Production" was the subject of her address. There were no marked demonstrations during the evening. At a meeting of the board of aldermen last night a discussion took place over the question of preserving order around the factories and in the streets. City Marshal Curtis was present. The result of the discussion was to the effect that the police department must do its duty. There were no demonstrations about the factories last night.

Hanson Is Alive.

Quincy, Mass., Dec. 29.—Owing to the arrival in port yesterday of the fishing schooner George E. Lane, Jr. of Gloucester, with Charles Hanson on board, the Quincy police are now in a quandary as to the identification of the burglar, who was shot and killed in John Shaw's library last Thursday morning. The body had been positively identified by Charles Matson of Gloucester, who knew Hanson well, and a peculiar feature of his identification was the "cast" in the right eye of the dead man, which had been overlooked previous to the time when Matson called attention to it.

Victim of Hydrophobia.

Melrose, Mass., Dec. 29.—Mrs. Lindsey M. Emery, 32 years of age, died last evening of a pronounced case of hydrophobia. On Sunday, Nov. 14, last while in the Highland Baptist church, a dog ran in and bit Mrs. Emery, horribly lacerating her face, so that 12 stitches were required to close the wounds. The dog regained liberty, and bit a boy before he was killed. A few days ago the unfortunate woman was stricken with hydrophobia. Two more dogs have been shot in Melrose since the injury inflicted upon Mrs. Emery.

Funds Are Short.

Nashua, N. H., Dec. 29.—Information was received here last evening that Harry F. Bailey, cashier of the Colebrook National bank of Colebrook, had been arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Horner. Cashier Bailey is charged with violation of the national banking laws. The shortage is alleged to be $34,150. The warrant for the cashier's arrest was issued by United States Commissioner Shurtleff, at Concord, and the arrest was made yesterday afternoon. Bailey is said to have allowed over-drafts to 10 depositors.

Keely Machines at Boston.

Boston, Dec. 30.—Charles S. Hill, attorney for Mrs. John W. Keely, arrived yesterday from Philadelphia with the various machines of the late John W. Keely, which are held to be of importance in connection with the experiments which are to be made by Y. B. Kingsraide at his laboratory in Jamaica Plain to test the possibilities of the machine.

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CAUTION. Do not be deceived in buying small so-called "Webster's Dictionaries." All authentic abridgments of Webster's International Dictionary in the various sizes bear our trademark on the front cover as shown in the cuts.

May Be Published Soon.

In Press: "Women I Have Kissed," by Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson.—Chicago Tribune.

New Advertisments.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Tuesday, the 27th day of December, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Amos F. Eno, Henry C. Eno, William P. Eno, Antoinette Wood, James W. Pinchot and John A. Stewart, by their attorney, Wm. P. Sheffield, the Executors named in the will of

AMOS F. ENO,

late of the County of New York, deceased, praying that a copy of the said will with two codicils thereto, and the probate thereof under the seal of the Surrogate Court of the City, County and State of New York, before which Court said will and codicils has been proved may be filed and recorded in the Probate Office in said Newport and that letters testamentary may issue to them, the Executors named in the will, said petition representing said deceased as having at the time of his death certain real estate in said Newport whereon said will may operate.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 16th day of January, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

12-31

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Tuesday, the 27th day of December, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Henry N. Jeter, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

SARAH CARTER,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, the Executor named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 16th day of January, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

12-31

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 12th day of December, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of William P. Sheffield, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

ELLA HORD,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, the Executor named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Tuesday, the 3d day of January, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

12-17

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

The Avenue of Travel to

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Dining Car service on all through trains of the Southern Railway for Florida and the South and Southwest.

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12-17-2m.

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We are headquarters for everything in the

MUSICAL LINE

AND AT LOW PRICES.

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE,

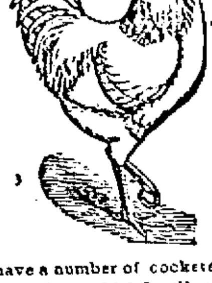
134 Thames Street.

We give Trading Stamps.

A White Wyandotte Cock

WEIGHING TEN POUNDS.

Also FIVE HENS, of same breed, for sale at a bargain.



I have a number of cockerels and a few pullets, which I will sell.

It costs you nothing to see them.

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Newport, R. I.

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"Diamond Medal" Flour, (A little more kneading and you have the whitest and sweetest bread possible to make, besides having a flour the most productive in the world.)

Every barrel sold on trial.

Elgin Creamery Butter, the best,	per lb.
Beans, N. Y. State,	per qt.
A most remarkably good Tea, Formosa or English Breakfast,	per lb.
Baker's Breakfast Cocoa,	per half lb.
Van Houten's Cocoa,	per lb.
California Prunes,	
Raisins, Loose Muscatel,	
An elegant rich, sweet Wine, Port or Sherry,	per gal. $1.

BEADLESTON & WOERZ

"Imperial" Malt Beer,

A Spring Tonic,

P. H. HORGAN,

TELEPHONE. — 224 THAMES STREET.

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449 to 455 THAMES STREET.

I Have a Few JAPANESE NAPKINS

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HAVE YOU TRIED AMBROSIA?

I also have a new CEREAL-PARCHED OATS. Also

Grape Nuts, Potato Chips, "Pim Ola" Olives (Stuffed,) Frostene, Reliable Flour.

ASK FOR TRADING STAMPS.

S. S. THOMPSON,

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UPRIGHT PIANO

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JOHN VARS,
126 Thames street.

Notice of Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP existing between Gardiner B. Reynolds and Phebe A. Bradford, both of Newport, Rhode Island, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the said co-partnership are hereby requested to make payment to Gardiner B. Reynolds, and all persons having claims against said co-partnership are requested to present them to Gardiner B. Reynolds for settlement.

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS,
PHEBE A. BRADFORD.
Newport, R. I., July 18, 1898-23

TO INTRODUCE

The different brands of Whiskey I will sell for one week only

A 7 Year Old Philadelphia Club Whiskey, (full quart bottle) former price $1.25, for $1.0 per bottle.

Elm Hill 5 year old, full quart, sells elsewhere for $1.35, my price $1.00 per bottle.

Lucky Mystic full quart, 10 year old, always sold for $1.50, my price $1.25.

American Malt full quart, guaranteed equal to the Canadian Malt, at $1.50 my price $1.

Guckenheimer, Tuxedo, Belle of Jefferson, Mt. Vernon and all kinds of Liquors and Wines, bulk at wholesale prices.

LOUIS EHRHARDT, JR.,

271 THAMES STREET.

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Farmers and Gardeners Attention!

Garden Seed.

The large increase from year to year in the department has proven that the

H. C. ANTHONY'S SEEDS

are reliable. They have been tested and have proven first quality in every respect. This talk about local grown seed not being good has been worn thread bare. Some kinds of seeds grown on this Island are of the very best, but all kinds of seeds that are planted to raise seeds from, can not be raised successfully in one locality. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Anthony's seeds are of the best. What seeds our soil is adapted to be raised here; the others are raised by him in other localities.

None are better.

for sale by

A. A. BARKER,
BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

H. D. SPOONER,

TAILOR,

Removed

—TO—

233 1-2 Thames Street.

Selected Tale.

DR. WHARTON'S DISCOVERY.

BY ELIZABETH A. VORE.

A long level stretch of burning sand and alkali, with the sun beating fiercely down upon it—that was the wagon road, as yet little more than a trail. Winding like a huge snake across the desert it stretched its tortuous length until, an indistinct line, it met the distant mountains. On either side a dazzling waste of sand interspersed by cacti and stunted sage brush; above, the lurid afternoon sky.

The sun's scorching rays seemed to radiate from the glistening sand, dazzling and blinding, with its scintillating light, the eyes of the man toiling painfully along the road. He had left the little railroad town in the outskirts of the California desert behind him an hour ago, yet, looking backward, it was still plainly visible so, level was the country.

But the man plodding wearily on under the molten sky, was not looking backward; his face wore a dogged determination which contrasted strangely with its haggard lines; his eyes were fixed resolutely upon a long low building at the foot of the distant hills. It was the Wharton ranch to which he had been directed back in the town, one of the occasional cattle ranches in the outskirts of the desert where the land was rich enough for pasturage.

"I can never hold out to reach it," he muttered. "I'm about played out. Why did I not lay aside pride and ask some one for two bits in the town back yonder." Then his lips set firmly—they were pitifully white and pinched. "Hunger and fatigue are making a weak fool of me, better die in a ditch than become a beggar—and—I fancy its about—come to that—now. But at least—I die—game!"

He staggered as he spoke and rubbed his hand dully across his eyes. With unsteady steps he moved onward, but he no longer saw the goal he desired to reach, the road danced fantastically before his eyes; again he staggered, stumbled—and this time he did not regain his footing.

* * * * *

A smart road cart was bowling briskly along the sandy road. Its occupant was well shielded from the fierce rays of the afternoon sun by an ample umbrella. The hand that held the reins also managed to hold an open letter, which the driver leisurely perused, clucking cheerily now and then to the black pony, who, in spite of the heat, looked quite as cool and comfortable as his driver.

The driver was a woman—a young woman, too, wholesome and fresh in appearance. She seemed the personification of health, cleanliness and energy. Her closely fitting gown was of light, serviceable material suited to a hot day, her hands were encased in driving gloves, and a smart sailor hat sat in a businesslike way upon a well shaped head. In fact, an unconscious businesslike air characterized her from the set of the jaunty hat to the firm grasp of the hands on the reins. Suddenly the pony shied.

"Whoa, Dandy! Whoa!"

The driver read serenely on. But Dandy ignored the mild remonstrance and straightway repeated the offence, ending his misdemeanors by rearing upon his hind legs and pawing the air in excitement.

"Dandy! Stop that!"

The voice was cool and decided this time. Evidently Dandy knew with whom he had to deal. He quieted down as suddenly as if a hand of iron had been laid upon his bridle, and save a few momentary starts and quivers, stood perfectly still.

"Why, Dandy, I'm surprised at you!" said his mistress in gentle severity, as she proceeded to investigate the cause of his excitement.

A man's form was stretched upon the ground by the roadside, almost directly in it. His hat had either fallen or had been purposely placed over his face. If the young woman regarding him felt any astonishment she gave no sign of it.

"The desert has brought forth many strange things," she soliloquized, calmly, "but heretofore nothing like this."

As she continued to gaze at the recumbent form, a constantly growing disapproval grew in her face. The man's clothes were shabby and his shoes were almost torn from his feet. From under his hat a lock of hair, fair and curling, was stirred by the faint wind. It might have touched the heart of some women, but not this one. There was nothing sentimental in the calm, observing eyes regarding the prostrate man. This woman, however humane she might be, would never waste sympathy on the undeserving. The disapproval in her face deepened.

"Drunk!" she said disgustedly.

Stepping down from the cart she led the pony to a safe distance beyond the motionless form and looking into his eyes said, quite as if she were speaking to a human being:

"Dandy, you must not move out of your tracks until I come back, do you understand? We do not like this sort of thing, my dear, but we can't avoid it. We can't escape unpleasant things, they belong to the business. We must do our duty." Such grave words from lips as rosy as ever a woman was blessed with, might have struck other ears as amusing, but Dandy evidently considered them as wisdom of the highest order, and approved them heartily, for he rubbed his head encouragingly against his mistress' shoulders.

In spite of her resolute eyes, and the determined tilt of her pretty chin, she approached the prostrate man gingerly and when she was near enough she leaned over and with the end of her sun umbrella tipped his hat from off his face.

The face revealed was somewhat of a surprise to her. She had expected to find it red and bloated; on the contrary it was decidedly good to look upon, handsome in spite of its almost livid pallor and notwithstanding its haggard lines and deadly whiteness, bore the undefinable stamp which is the result of good birth.

There was a puzzled expression in the clear eyes regarding him.

"He hardly looks like a drunken man," thought the fair philanthropist. "Yet I have never seen a man dead drunk, and he can't be ill; nobody but a drunken man, or an idiot, would take such a tramp on a day like this, on the desert. He must be drunk. I suppose something has got to be done with him. He will die if I leave him here in this scorching sun."

She leaned over and poked him in the side with her umbrella.

"Wake up!" she cried energetically. "Wake up, I say!"

The man opened his eyes slowly. They were bloodshot and dull.

"I thought so," thought the young woman indignantly. Aloud she said severely, "What is the matter? What do you mean by being here in the road to frighten people's horses?"

The man regarded her duly; he seemed trying to recall his scattered faculties.

"It was the d——d heat," he muttered apologetically, speaking with great effort.

"Stop that, if you please," said the fair reformer, imperatively. "It is bad enough to be drunk without swearing."

Something in her tone as well as the words seemed to arouse the man to full consciousness. A dull red crept into his face; summoning all his strength he staggered weakly to his feet, swaying dizzily as he stood, in a way that seemed to justify her words.

"Per—permit me to—say, that if you—had—ever seen a drunken man, you w—would never have com—oom—mitted such—an—error." He spoke with the greatest difficulty, in weak, jerky sentences that confirmed her suspicions.

"We will not discuss it," she answered coldly. "What am I to do with you, is the question. If I leave you here in this sun you will die."

A slightly bitter smile flashed across his white lips, some emotion of resentment or despair seemed to give him strength. He drew himself up haughtily:

"What does it matter?" he asked icily, "why inconvenience yourself for a drunken tramp? I beg you will give yourself no—further—trou——"

He broke off abruptly; the flush faded from his face; a livid whiteness swept over it; he struck out blindly for support. Instinctively she stretched out her strong young arm and he grasped it, bracing himself upon its supple strength and even then, overcome by the tortures of starvation, with consciousness slipping from him he did not forget that he was a gentleman.

"Pardon me," he muttered, as he held desperately to her arm, in a last endeavor to steady himself. The expression on his face had entirely changed.

"You are ill!" she exclaimed remorsefully. "I ought to have seen it."

Her strength was insufficient for he was a man of powerful physique, and an instant later he lay at her feet, motionless, almost in the spot where he had lain before. She went hastily to the cart and brought a bottle of brandy.

"We have a good deal to learn yet, Dandy," she said, humbly, to the patient pony.

A moment later she was bending over the prostrate man, moistening his lips with the brandy. By degrees she succeeded in getting him to swallow a portion of it, and was presently rewarded by seeing a faint color steal into his face; a moment later he opened his eyes. Again she held the brandy to his lips.

"Drink this," she commanded.

He smiled faintly, weak though he was, at her tone, but obeyed with the docility of a child.

"You must have been ill a long time," she said, gently. "Did you realize how weak you were when you started out to walk across the desert?"

Perhaps it was the unexpected sympathy in her voice, or his weakness was too great for further struggle, for suddenly his pride gave way and tears filled the poor fellow's eyes.

"I am—starving," he said, huskily.

She started; a shocked expression entered her eyes. A swift wave of pity and remorse swept over her face. She did not speak for an instant, but bending over him, with a gentle, womanliness, slipped her arm under his head and raised it to a more comfortable position while she held the bottle again to his lips. Her eyes were soft with the womanly tears that dimmed them.

"Forgive me," she said simply.

The brandy revived him, and going again to the cart, she took two or three crackers from a bag, just purchased in the town, and after eating them he was strong enough to walk to the cart. A few moments later they were riding in the direction of the Wharton ranch.

"You have made me your debtor," he said, earnestly; "if you can set me down somewhere near the Wharton ranch, I shall be infinitely obliged to you. As for your kindness, I can never repay it."

"Nonsense," she said, brusquely, giving him a keen look of surprise. "I am going to the Wharton ranch myself."

"Indeed! I am fortunate. Perhaps you can tell me something of Dr. Wharton. I am seeking employment and was told in the town that he wanted someone to oversee his ranch."

Again she gave him a swift look of well bred surprise and perplexity. How did a man of evident education and good breeding come to be in such a predicament?

For an instant she did not reply but gazed straight ahead as if she had not heard his question, then, without turning, she said calmly, "I am Dr. Wharton."

"The doc—er—that is—I beg your pardon," he ejaculated weakly.

The Doctor's reply was a burst of ringing laughter, so infectious that he was obliged to join in.

"You are prejudiced I dare say against women doctors?" she asked with slight malice.

Now Owen West was unusually conservative and he found his convictions and natural honesty strangely at war with his gratitude; the latter won and he said shamelessly:

"None whatever. I should be ungrateful indeed to harbor a prejudice of that sort when it is to a woman doctor I owe my life."

"Nonsense," said the doctor again. "I am not practicing," she added, presently, "but am here with my brother who has lung trouble and cannot live anywhere else."

When they arrived at the ranch and West was refreshed by food and rest, he told his story, which was not an uncommon one. He had lost all his property by sudden reverses; through the closing down of the silver mines he had lost a good position and had come to California with the hope of getting another; a recent illness had left him penniless in a strange land and he was too proud to ask for help.

Dr. Wharton, being a woman, hired him on the spot. He proved an excellent investment.

The doctor is the authority for the above statement.

Owen West, as soon as he got a foothold, proved his ability to retrieve his fortune and support a wife, which position the doctor has occupied very gracefully for more than a year. She says, laughingly, that she could never have given to medical science so remarkable a discovery as the one she made that day on the desert. Her husband, it may be added, receives this stupendous compliment with the usual meekness of husbands the world over.

The Greatness of Bismarck.

Is history the record of movements imposed by natural forces upon masses whose molecules are men? Or is it the storied achievements of genius and valor, the garnered fruits of work done by the individual will? Can a single mind and character fix the destiny of multitudes and shape the future of nations, or are the wide interests and movements of mankind moulded and controlled by laws as definite and general as those by which the stars hold their courses? Whether the prime factors of historical phenomena must be sought in fate, or in human choice, may be debated as long as Spencer and Macaulay are read; but surely no man, not Carlyle himself, has done so much to impress on the mind of our age the personal theory of history as Otto von Bismarck. There is no standard for human greatness, and all comparison of mental or moral superiority fails where no two objects admit of the same unit of measurement. With the right to define greatness for himself, each man can prove his own hero the greatest. But if true greatness be to stamp one's impress on his epoch, to draw anew the boundaries of nations, to transform governments, to change the currents of public thought, and by personal force to add new elements to the civilization of his age and make the world other than it would have been without him, then the highest meed of fame which the century now ending has to bestow must be given to Bismarck.—Harper's Magazine.

It Wasn't News to Him.

Mr. Greville, of "Memoirs" fame, was persuaded, when he was over 60 years of age, to attend a spiritualistic seance. Foster, the presiding medium, was in great form, and the revelations were astounding. Greville sat silent, and his aged, wizened face was motionless as a mask. Suddenly the medium grew excited, and said to the old gentleman:

"A female form is bending over you. Oh, the extraordinary likeness!"

Greville sighed.

"She lifts her hands to bless you."

Greville sighed again.

"It is your mother."

"Ah, poor thing," said Greville; "I am glad."

"She smiles. She says all is well with her."

Greville sighed again and said, "I am delighted."

"She says she will see you soon. You are old, and you must meet her before long."

Then Greville quietly observed. "That's very true. I'm going to take tea with her this evening."

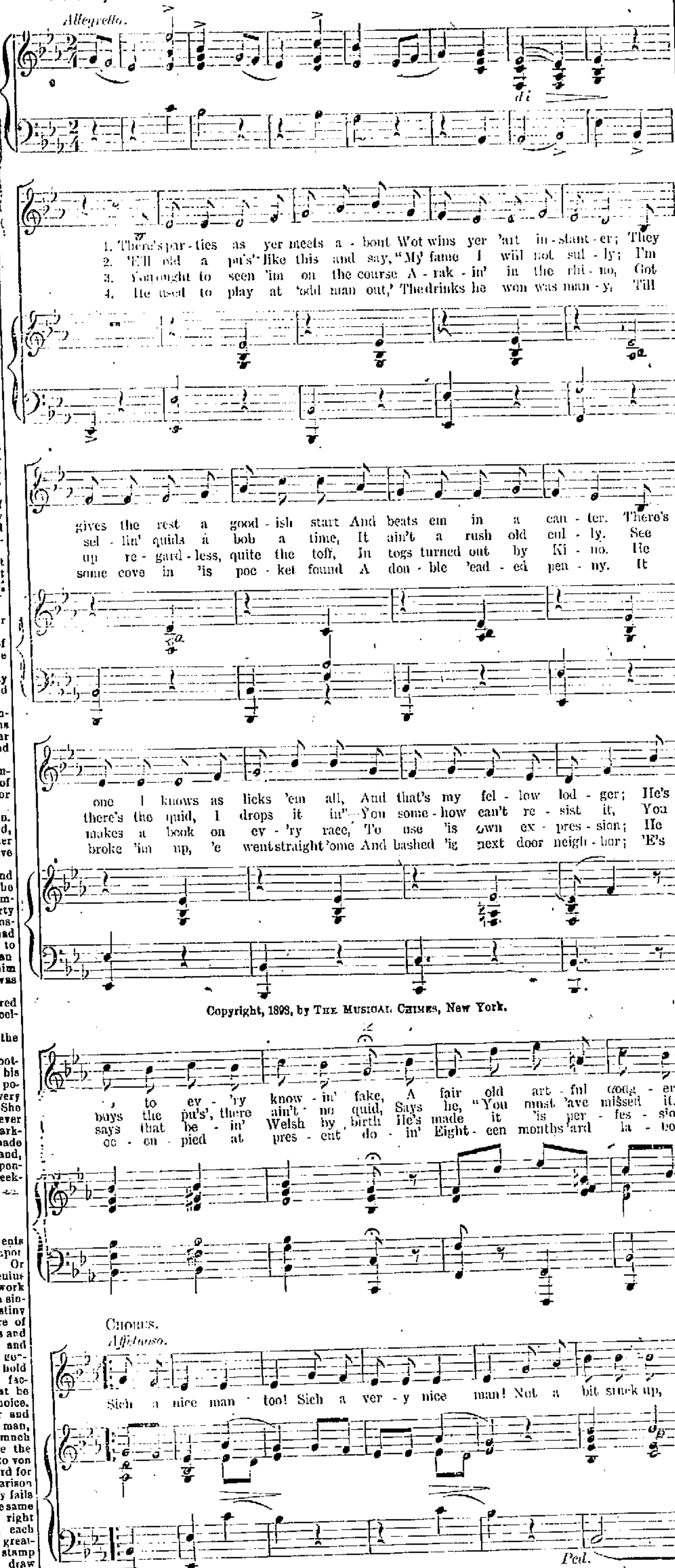
Tommy. "Papa, why don't men wear their watches outside like women?"

His Father. "There's nobody to look to for better ones, my son, in case of theft."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Sich a Nice Man Too.

Written by Albert Chevalier. Composed by Chas. Ingle.



Dying for Principles.

Weary Watkins—Would you die for your principles?

Hungry Higgins—I ain't done it yet, but I've took the chance. A doctor told me once I'd die if I didn't take exercise.

Presence of Mind.

"I went down on my knees to Miss Jinks when I proposed to her."

"How did she take it?"

"She asked me not to move until she got her kodak."

If the street sprinkler throws water on man it doesn't cool him off.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*
The Kind You Have Always Bought

50 TONS KLONDIKE GOLD.

THE KLONDIKE & BOSTON GOLD MINING & MFG. CO.

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The Klondike & Boston Gold Mining & Mfg. Co. has acquired by purchase and by right of location the greatest aggregation of Placer Mining Claims ever owned by any one company in Alaska,—50 claims in all, or 1,000 acres of the choicest placer ground on some of the richest creeks, gulches and river beds yet discovered in Alaska. The securing of this grand collection of mines required the services of twenty-three (23) Mining Experts and Assistants, and consumed over twelve months' time, besides an expenditure of $[illegible] for supplies and equipment in connection therewith, and to-day the company has forty (40) good men (under contract) digging gold in these claims, which number will be increased to one hundred (100) as soon as the right men can be secured and sent to the mines. In addition to this extensive mining property, the company owns three (3) staunch Steamboats expressly designed and built for the company's private use on the Yukon river and other sections of Alaska in transporting its [illegible] provisions and equipment to the mines, shipping out gold, etc., thus being independent of any transportation company. The Company also owns the Canadian Patent Rights of the Reed Dry Placer Machine for extracting gold from gravel without the use of water, the greatest invention of the age, as by its use gold can be extracted in Alaska every day in the year. Each machine does the work of ten (10) men, at the cost of one, and will save from 25 to 50 per cent more gold than by the old method.

FIFTY TONS OF KLONDIKE GOLD worth $[illegible] is the estimated clean-up of the Klondike region this year, and hundreds and thousands of people are making fortunes by investing in Alaska mines and stocks, and among the hundreds who have made fortunes this year are Mr. N. J. Pickett, $[illegible]; Mr. Peter Wylde, $[illegible]; Mr. John Lee, $[illegible]; Mr. Tommy Blake, $[illegible]; Mr. Charles Randall, $[illegible]; and Mr. D. W. Doremus, $[illegible]. If these men could make such large fortunes with crude appliances, what may The Klondike & Boston Gold Mining & Mfg. Co. expect with forty (40) men working with the most modern appliances? With no better results than the earnings would amount to over $4,000,000, or a dividend of $4.00 on each share of the entire capital stock, which would make it intrinsically worth at least $10 per share, while the same stock can be purchased to-day for only $1.00 per share. The Calumet & Hecla Mining Stock once sold for $1.00 a share, but it is worth to-day $575 per share and the company has paid over $[illegible] in dividends to date.

This is the PEOPLE'S Opportunity.

Everybody wanting to make money should invest in the stock of The Klondike & Boston Gold Mining & Mfg. Co. before it is advanced in price or withdrawn from sale. If you buy now you will come in on the first allotment of stock, the ground floor price, and will have three (3) sources of profit,—all dividends earned from mining, royalties on Placer Machines, and every advance in value of shares, which should amount to at least $5.00 to $10.00 per share within a few months.

REMEMBER the stock costs to-day only $1.00 per share and that it covers 50 Alaska Mining Claims, all equipment, three Steamboats, Reed Dry Placer Machines, and every other source of profit.

Don't fail to send at once for Prospectus, Reports, Photographs and Map, which will be forwarded upon application. Make all remittances for stock payable to the Company's Financial Agents.

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Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.
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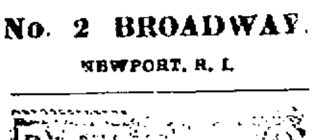
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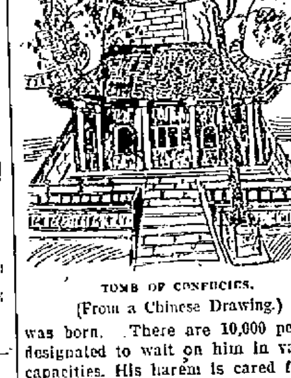
THE SACRED PLACE.

THE CHINESE EMPEROR'S PALACE AND ITS ENVIRONS.

It Is Surrounded by High, Thick Walls and in Many Respects Is Peculiar—10,000 Persons to Wait on Him In Various Capacities.

The old kings of Europe could "do no wrong." They were heaven's own divinely appointed agents to rule and oppress benighted humanity. In law their entire kingdoms belonged to them in fee simple, and often they had the arbitrary right of life and death over their subjects. The Chinese emperor to this day is "Son of heaven," the almighty's lieutenant set apart to rule the earth. And yet, in actual practice, he is so hemmed about by unyielding precedent and customs that the veriest serf in his dominions is more free than he.

His chief duties are to offer sacrifices to his ancestors, to visit the empress-dowager at least once in five days, to pray in the temple of heaven and earth and give audience to the supreme council daily. His life even to the minutiae is so hedged about that he doubtless often wonders why he



TOMB OF CONFUCIUS.
(From a Chinese Drawing.)

was born. There are 10,000 persons designated to wait on him in various capacities. His harem is cared for by 5,000 enuchs. But into his palace only the highest officials are allowed to enter.

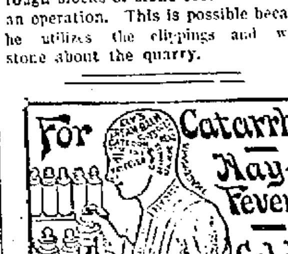
The imperial palace is in the center of the "prohibited town" of Pekin. Facing the south, it is surrounded by a double line of walls in the form of a square. The first is high and thick, covered with red cement, surmounted by glazed yellow tiles. It is eight lis long, four wide and 24 in circumference. A li equals one-third of a mile. It has four gates, one at each side, each one having three portals, the center one remaining closed to all except the emperor.

The inner wall immediately surrounding the palace is high and thick, built of large, regular bricks and ornamented with handsome battlements. It is called Hoang-tching and is six lis long, one and a half wide and 15 in circumference. It has four gateways, with high arches and arcades. The north and south gates are triple.

At each end and corner is a large glazed hall, red with a sprinkling of flowers on the outside, covered with yellow glazed tiles. Between the two walls are several palaces. On the east flows a beautiful river, crossed by handsome marble bridges, with wooden draws in the center. On the west side is a lake, five lis long, crossed by a bridge with three arcades, bordered by pleasure houses. The rest of the space east and west is occupied by houses in which the officers of the palace live.

Granite Can Be Cast?

A Canadian genius claims to have discovered a method of casting granite in a mold. The only secret about it he says is in the construction of a furnace for melting the stone. The molds are prepared in damp sand in the same manner as for iron or steel molding, and the liquid granite is poured in from ladles. The inventor claims that he can produce colums and fancy cornice pieces cheaper than rough blocks of stone cost delivered at an operation. This is possible because he utilizes the clippings and waste stone about the quarry.



ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

WOMEN'S REALM

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO MAKE IT.

May Manton's Hints Regarding Seasonable Toilettes.

In spite of all prediction, the slightly bloused waist continues to hold its place and is chic in the extreme. The model given is singularly well adapted, both to silks and light weight wools. But as shown in the popular black and white, the foundation material being checked taffetta, the trimming black velvet, ribbon combined with white satin. With it is worn a sailor hat with a scarf of Liberty silk and quills.

The foundation for the waist is a fitted lining which includes the usual pieces and seams, and closes at the center front. But

the blouse is fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams only, the closing being invisible beneath the frills which edge the fronts below the revers. Above the closing each front is extended to form a big pointed rever which is faced with satin and banded with ribbon, a frill of ribbon finishing the edge. As illustrated, the slight opening is concealed by the big chiffon scarf, but a full plastron of white Liberty is arranged upon the lining to the necessary depth. At the neck is a high flaring collar of the white banded with black. The sleeves are snug fitting finished with puffs at the shoulders and frills that fall over the hands.

To cut this waist for a lady of medium size, three and one-half yards of material twenty-two inches wide will be required.

Ladies' Princess Tail Gown.

Blue-and white Pierre challie was the material chosen for this model garment, the decorations being cream white lace and insertion. Although quite simple in construction, it has an air of elegance that distinguishes it from the ordinary house gown. The backs are trimly adjusted to the figure by means of a center seam and curving side back seams, while the fronts have double bust-darts and a deep under-arm dart that renders the fitting perfect. The full front and back present the watteau effect, that is particularly pleasing in tea gowns or wrappers. Below the waist line the seams of the garment gradually expand affording the requisite fullness to the skirt, which has a foot decoration in the form of a narrow ruffle of lace headed with a band of insertion. The lower edge of the yoke is defined by a full bertha of the material, which is mitered to form three graceful points that fall over the

sleeves, with insertion and lace daintily decorating the edges. The sleeves are slightly full above the elbows, and are finished with small puffs at the shoulder.

Cashmeres, India and foulard silks as well as light weight flannels are eminently well suited to the model, and can be trusted to develop satisfactorily.

To make this gown for a lady of medium size will require ten yards of forty-four inch material.

Weeds as Food.

What is even regarded as a vile weed can be turned into an ornamental plant, or delicious vegetable.

This is especially the case with the common burdock, Lappa major. It appears that the burdock leaf is largely used in China for food. But it is stated that if the stalks be cut down before the flowers expand and then be boiled the taste is relished equally with asparagus. The leaves when young are boiled and eaten as we eat spinach.

In Japan the burdock is in universal use. Thousands of acres are devoted to its culture. But in this case the root is the object. It requires deep soil to get the roots to the best advantage.

His Protest.

The editor of the Clarion was a very patient man. A startling crash from the direction of the composing room caused him to push his spectacles up on his brow and cease writing. When he found that the boy had let the first page form fall on the floor, where it lay in an incoherent mass, he shook his head reproachfully and exclaimed: "Lemuel, I do wish that you could manage to break the news more gently."

A Submerged Island.

A submerged island has been found 1,000 miles due west from Gibraltar which offers a curious problem for geographers. It was discovered by the Prince of Monace, and will soon be placed on the charts issued by the hydrographic office at Washington. The sunken island was discovered quite by accident by the Prince, while making soundings from his yacht, Princess Alice, and the formation was accordingly named after the yacht. The island is supposed to have been at one time a huge volcano. Its shape, which has been determined by careful soundings, is much the same as that of a huge cocked hat. The island is in no danger of interfering in the least with navigation, since its highest point is fourteen fathoms below the level of the sea.

An Ingenious Health Shake.

Nikola Tesla has invented a liver-shaking oscillator and so has a San Francisco man. The latter's machine is here illustrated. It consists of a platform, on which the subject stands, and

A HEALTHY SHAKE.

which is capable of rapid oscillation by means of an electric motor. The San Francisco man calls his machine a health-shaker and claims that ten minutes of it is better than a half-hour's work in a gymnasium.

King's Original Idea.

The King of Annam has an original idea in the way of a strong box. He has the trunks of trees hollowed out, filled with gold or silver and flung into his private lake, where a large staff of crocodiles wards off intruders. What will he do when he wants his treasures?

Care of the Shoes.

Don't neglect to turn the uppers of your shoes down and put them by an open window for an hour or two to air after they have been worn. It is hygienic, economical and pleasant.

Speed of Electricity.

The speed of electricity is so great that its passage from point to point along a conducting wire may be regarded as practically instantaneous. Various attempts have been made to measure the rate at which it travels, and observers, with delicate instruments, have affirmed that it was not less than 114,000 miles per second, and in one or two places its speed was as high as 240,000.

Altogether Too Common.

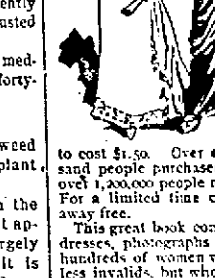
A Kansas boy writes home from Manila: "There are many queer customs to be seen here. The native women do not hold up their skirts when crossing the streets. They have no skirts to hold up. But that isn't the strange custom. The men do not look."

To Stop Bleeding.

To stop bleeding from the lungs, take a teaspoonful of table salt and swallow it dry. Keep perfectly quiet, in a recumbent position, until a physician arrives.

Japanese Economy.

Japanese economy is one of the causes of Japanese prosperity. Even the charcoal dust is saved and molded into balls, with chaff or straw, for fuel.



Every woman should know that there is a great home medical book that tells all about the reproductive physiology of women, and all about the home-treatment of diseases peculiar to the sex. This book contains 1008 pages and over 700 illustrations. It is called Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It used to cost $1.50. Over seven hundred thousand people purchased it at that price and over 1,200,000 people now own copies of it. For a limited time copies will be given away free.

This great book contains the names, addresses, photographs and experiences of hundreds of women who were once hopeless invalids, but who have been restored to robust womanly health by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This marvelous medicine acts directly on the delicate organs distinctly feminine. It makes them strong, healthy, vigorous, virile and elastic. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. It banishes the usual suffering of the expectant months, and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It robs motherhood of its perils. It insures the robust health of the little new comer and a bountiful supply of nature's nourishment. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous invalids into healthy, happy wives and mothers. For a paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, send 21 one-cent stamps, *to cover cost of mailing only*, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. For elegant French cloth binding, 31 stamps.

Miss Edith Cain, of Clinton, Allegheny Co., Pa., writes: "After two years of suffering, I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription an I am now entirely cured. I had been troubled with female weakness for some time and also with a troublesome drain on the system, but now I am happy and well."

In cases of constipation and torpid liver, no remedy is equal to Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate and invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. They never fail. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. An honest dealer will not urge a substitute upon you.

Good and Bad Manners.

Some young men scoff a little at one who is noticeable for his good manners. Many a healthy boy thinks a certain roughness in speech or manners is a sign of manliness in contrast to the weak and effeminate ways of one who is always bowing and scraping to the people whom he meets. There should not be a greater mistake; because while an over-display of politeness is a sign of hypocrisy, natural courtesy will never permit boys or men to behave in any way except in the thoughtful, quiet, refined way which belongs to good manners. A rough, honest man is certainly better than a slippery, well-mannered, dishonest one, and this is the reason for so much of the deliberate rough manners some adopt. But this does not prove that courteous behavior is wrong or to be avoided.

There is no reason, therefore, why the average young man in school or college or business, in his daily occupation, or when he comes in contact with women and men, girls or boys, should not make it a point to be reserved, self-contained, tolerant and observant of the little rules which everyone knows by heart. A systematic method of observing rules in such cases has its effect. For example, you will see many a boy in discussion among his friends talking all the time, demanding the attention of others, insisting on his views, losing his temper over a game of marbles, and declining to play any longer, or making himself conspicuous in a hundred other ways. He may be a good fellow, full of push and vigor, and so sure of his own views that in his heart he cannot conceive of any other person really having a different view of the subject.

That is the estimable character for a live boy to have. Confidence in one's own ideas often carries one over many bad places. But the fact that the boy has such a character, and his disagreeable way of forcing it upon you, are two entirely different things; and the difference of being confident and disagreeable, and confident and agreeable is the difference between good and bad manners.—The Church Weekly.

Tramp's Travelling Hammock.

Travelling under a box car in a hammock is a method of progression few men have indulged in. The ordinary tramp is too lazy and too unimaginative to construct such a conveyance or to use it if made for him. But Harry D. Cooper, who is known under the alias of "Railroad Jack, the Hammock Rider," has travelled for ten years in this manner, has visited many of the States and covered over 100,000 miles.

This modern Diogenes—for he has earned the title—is now making a tour of this State lecturing on the street corners and speeding away to new fields in the night time. He is an eccentric of the first water, is a man of education, as he is a graduate of the Rush Medical College; has been a school teacher, editor and general hustler. He does not follow his peculiar plan of life to avoid work, for he has shown often that he is willing to give a quid pro quo. He travels to increase his general knowledge and travels in his hammock to avoid the payment of railroad fare. That is the whole secret of his method of progression.

He has acquired his alias from a rudely constructed hammock which he invented to assist him in journeying over the land without buying tickets every time he wants to execute a change of base. He calls the hammock his annual pass and is now using the tenth of the series. The trap is made of heavy canvas strung on a couple of strong iron bars, fitted with hooks at the ends. These hooks are fastened to the supporting bars of a box car or sleeper and the traveller is secure inside the hammock. Cooper says that it was ten years ago, while stranded in Danver, Col., that he devised the hammock which he has successfully used ever since.

Two of a Kind.

Patrick O'Mara, a private in the Ninth regiment, went to the colonel of his regiment and asked for a two weeks' leave of absence. The colonel was a severe disciplinarian, who did not believe in extending too many privileges to his men, and did not hesitate in using a subterfuge in evading the granting of one.

"Well," said the colonel, "what do you want a two weeks' furlough for?"

Patrick answered: "Me woife is very sick and the children are not well, and if ye don't mind, she would loike to have me home for a few weeks to give her a bit of assistance."

The colonel eyed him for a few minutes and said: "Patrick, I might grant your request, but I got a letter from your wife this morning saying that she didn't want you home, that you were a nuisance and raised the devil whenever you were there. She hopes I won't let you have any more furloughs."

"That settles it. I suppose I can't get the furlough, then?" said Pat.

"No; I'm afraid not, Patrick. It wouldn't be well for me to do so under the circumstances."

It was Pat's turn now to eye the colonel, as he started for the door. Stopping suddenly, he said:

"Colonel, can I say something to yez?"

"Certainly, Patrick; what is it?"

"You won't get mad, colonel, if I say it?"

"Certainly not, Patrick; what is it?"

"I want to say there are two splendid liars in this room, and I'm one of them. I was never married in me loife."—Philadelphia Press.

She—It cannot be. I am not worthy of you.

He—Nonsense.

She—It is true.

He—Impossible. You are an angel.

She—No, no, you are wrong. I am an idle, silly girl, utterly unfit to become your companion through life.

He—This is madness. What sort of a wife do you think I ought to have?

She—A careful, calculating, practical woman, who can live on your small salary.

Photographer—There, now, sir, look as pleasant as you can! Try to think of something exhilarating.

Customer—Well, but what, I wonder?

Photographer—Consider, for instance, that you have only got to pay me six shillings per dozen, while the man over the way charges nine shillings.

Mrs. Newcomb (who is anxious for supper.) "What can your grandfather be doing, Willie?"

Willie (visiting at the farm) "I left him pumping the cow, grandma, when I came in."—Judge.

"Pluck is the secret of success in Wall street."

"Well, I'll give you $10,000 if you'll teach me your method of plucking."—Brooklyn Life.

"Trade," said the auctioneer, as he hung his crimson banner on the outer wall, "always follows the flag."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures all throat troubles. Why wear out your throat by incessant coughing, when this reliable remedy can be bought for only 25 cents a bottle?

Scotchmen and Whiskey.

A case which created considerable amusement was heard by Judge French, Q. C., at the Bow country court. Messrs. Pattison, of Creechurch lane, E. C., whiskey merchants, sought to recover £2 8s., the value of a case of whiskey, from Donald Anderson, a stevedore, of East Ham. Defendant went into the box and admitted having had the whiskey. His Honor—Why didn't you pay for it then? Defendant—That's just the point; it came to ma hoose, but I never ordered it. His Honor—How was that? Defendant—It's like this, ye ken: I do a lot of work for big people in the shipping line, and they often say, "Knock this job off sharp and I'll send you a present," and that's joost whare I thought the whusky came from. (Loud laughter.) Plaintiff's solicitor admitted that the whiskey had been sent in error to the defendant. His Honor—Then you can't make him pay for it. Where is the whiskey now, defendant? Defendant—Weel, it is na safe to troost a Scotchman with whiskey. I've drank twa bottles and given five away. (Loud laughter) His Honor—You must return the remaining five; if you had drunk them also you wouldn't have had to return them. Defendant—I am vera sorry; is it too late now? (Loud Laughter) His Honor—I am afraid so. Defendant—They can coom and fetch them, then. (Loud Laughter.) I think I ought to have a "bit" for my trouble, (Loud Laughter) His Honor—Yes, they must send for the whiskey, and I allow you 5s. Defendant left the witness box smiling broadly, and someone apparently connected with the plaintiff's firm hurried out to secure the remaining bottles of whiskey.—Westminster Gazette.

Washington's Fine Tact.

"The social pinnacle of the Philadelphia 'Assembly' was enforced perhaps more rigidly in the early Colonial days than it is today, for when a girl whose name had been on its lists of the chosen indiscreetly took a goldsmith and jeweler for a husband she was dropped at once from participation in the sacred functions for having committed the unpardonable crime of 'marrying in trade,'" writes William Perrine of "The Most Aristocratic Event in America," in the January Ladies' Home Journal. "The 'trade' line of demarcation, indeed, gave rise ultimately to a social war, and a second 'assembly' was formed, made up chiefly of the families of tradesmen in opposition to 'the aristocracy.' The conflict came on while Washington was living in Philadelphia as President. So intense was it that each party struggled to gain the favor of the great man and his wife. The one 'Assembly' announced a great ball in honor of his birthday for the night before the twenty-second of February; the other prepared for a similar event the night afterward, and the sagacious Washington delivered himself from the dilemma by attending both, and proposing on each occasion the same toast—'The State of Pennsylvania.' But there was another version of the strife which gave much delight to the populace in their speculations over the rivalries of 'the quality.' It was that Washington, who was a good dancer, had gone to the ball of the plebeian 'Assembly,' and there led the cotillion with the daughter of a mechanic!"

The Professor's Little Mistake.

Professor Edwin A. Grosvenor occupies the chair of European history in Amherst College, and fills it so well that he laps over on both sides of it. But when the professor comes to recent United States history, as he does in bringing Victor Duruy's "General History of the World," from 1848 down to November 1, 1898, he nods like Homer, except that Homer never nodded in a chair of history. "On April 19," records Professor Grosvenor on history's solemn page, "both houses of Congress recognized Cuban independence," whereas they did something quite different. They wisely declined to recognize Cuban independence, but resolved that the people of Cuba ought to be independent, which is quite a different matter. Had the arguments of Senator Foraker and his associates prevailed in Congress, and had Cuban independence been formally recognized, Generals Miles and Shafter, and Admiral Sampson and Schley, at Santiago, would have been subject to the orders of Gomez and Garcia, and, even it under that leadership Spain had been driven out of Cuba so promptly and effectively, the United States would inevitably have been saddled with the Cuban debt of over $500,000,000.—New York Mail and Express.

How Toads Pass the Winter.

"Studying the physiology of the toad," says La Nature, "Professor Simon Henry Gage combats the current opinion that this creature hibernates under leaves or tree trunks. It is often found in such a refuge, but only when it has come out of its hole at the opening of spring and has been caught by a return of cold weather. Ordinarily it hibernates in the earth, preferably in dry soil not apt to freeze. It buries itself backward, its hind feet and the end of its body serving to scoop out its hole, while it pushes itself in with its forelegs. Once buried, it leaves no trace whatever of its hiding-place. When it is in a temperature near the freezing point its own temperature is three-fourths to one and one-fourth degrees higher than that of the surrounding medium. When toads are found under frozen leaves, they are still able to move about. Mr. Gage has seen these creatures with feet and skin absolutely frozen solid, but with internal organs in good condition, and able to come to life perfectly."—Translation made for The Literary Digest.

A Case of Necessity.

"Doctor, do you think you'll pull him through?"

"Pull him through? Of course I'll pull him through. He's insured for a hundred thousand."

"But I don't see——"

"You don't eh? Well, it's in our company."

Bad Models to Follow.

He—A self made man is common enough, but we never hear of a self-made woman.

She—Considering the kind of article the men turn out who are in the self-making business you can hardly blame the women for not taking up the occupation.

Identified.

Mr. Bainbridge—Daughter, who is this Richard Waddington Grimes I hear you talking about so much?

Miss Bainbridge—He is the little Dick Grimes you used to know, papa. He writes poetry now.

If bees made glucose some dealers would adulterate it with pure honey.

A Bridle to Me.

Polk Miller of Richmond is known as raconteur of plantation life in the south before the war. One story told by Mr. Miller will well bear repetition. An old darkey named Absalom was the favorite attendant of a widower acquaintance of Miller, and as rumor had it that the widower intended taking unto himself a second wife, Miller asked Absalom if it were true. Absalom scratched his woolly pate for a moment and replied that he reckoned it was.

"Well," said Miller, "will he take a bridal tour?"

This somewhat puzzled Absalom for an instant; then an inspiration struck him, and he said, "I dunno 'bout a bridle, sah, but when the old missus was 'live he used to take a paddle to her; so maybe he take a bridle to de new one!"

Made Little Difference.

Some of the best of Dean Pigon's stories came from Halifax (not Sheffield.) One of these concerns his verger, one Sagar. Imagine him, a venerable figure with gray hair, skull cap, gown and verger's staff. In ignorance they had married a man to his deceased wife's sister.

Sagar, whose business it was to satisfy the church ess about the banns, was at once cross-examined. "Oh! yes, vicar," said he, "I knowed right well. I knowed parties."

"But why did you not tell me? I should have forbidden them."

"Well, vicar, it was just this way, do you see; one of the parties was 84 and t'other 86. I says to myself, 'Lord, it can't last long; let 'em wed, and bother the law!'"—London Daily News.

The great bulk of books in America is published by about one hundred firms in four chief cities. The output is about five thousand titles, in editions of from one hundred to one million copies. Very expensive books are limited to editions of one hundred copies. There are works of fiction, of which from twenty to one hundred thousand copies are sold in a year. Editions of school books from fifty to five hundred thousand copies are common enough. The Appletons for many years sold over one million copies of Webster's "Speller" annually, and a Cincinnati firm sold every year over one million copies of the Eclectic Series. The American public pays every year over $50,000,000 for general literature and school books.

"What is your order?" asked the waiter.

The guest cast his eye down the bill of fare. "Roast turkey," he said.

"Yes, sir."

"Baked potatoes."

"Yes, sir."

"Fried onions."

"Yes, sir."

"And boiled water," he roared. Then he looked defiantly around the room. He was a man who seldom came to town, but he wanted everybody to know he had read the papers and was posted.—Chicago Tribune.

"We must lay in an extra supply of fuel this winter," said the credulous business man while talking to his practical wife the other evening. "The corn husks are unusually thick, and that means a long, hard winter."

"Who told you?"

"The man we always buy coal from."

"I thought so. We will just give the usual order."—Detroit Free Press.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

If a man attends solely to his own business he has a good steady job.

Every woman who suffers from Sick Headache, and who dislikes to take bitter dosed, should try Carter's Little Liver Pills. They are the easiest of all medicines to take. A positive cure for the above distressing complaint; give prompt relief in Dyspepsia and Indigestion; prevent and cure Constipation and Piles. As easy to take as sugar. Only one pill a dose. Price 25 cents. If you try them you will not be without them.

If a man's wife can read the war news without wishing she was a man he will never experience the pleasure of being henpecked.

A remedy for Nasal Catarrh which is drying and exciting to the diseased membrane should not be used. What is needed is that which is cleansing, soothing, protecting and healing. Such a remedy is Ely's Cream Balm. To test it a trial size for 10 cents or the large for 50 cents is mailed by Ely Brothers 56 Warren Street, New York. Druggists keep it. The Balm when placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. A cold in the head vanishes quickly.

If a man is always on the go he seldom stops when he gets there.

To get relief from Indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will please you.

If it is true that the apparel makes the man some men ought to change tailors.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

If people would reflect more they would be brighter, and if they were brighter they would reflect more.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Little Iron Pills, made especially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

If an employe never pretends to be busy when he has nothing to do he is trustworthy.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Lagniappe-Giving in New Orleans.

"New Orleans grocers and marketmen and dealers in fruits and confectionery all know that lagniappe is required, and they lay in a goodly store of articles to be given away," writes Julia Truitt Bishop in the January Ladies' Home Journal. "A little handful of something goes with every purchase, and it is astonishing how rapidly the barrels of gingernuts and the buckets of candy will melt away. An expensive custom, one would say, but so firmly established no one dare to resist. Once in a while one finds a grocer who complains rather bitterly to his confidential friends, but he will not set the fashion of rebelling. If he did he would lose his trade, and his customers would seek out the lagniappe stores without delay."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PORTSMOUTH.

The Sunday schools of St. Mary's and Holy Cross churches had their Christmas services at St. Mary's church on Wednesday afternoon, Holy Innocents Day, after which the presents were given out, and as they passed out of the church each child was given a box of candy, an orange and an apple, going directly to the parsonage where cake and ice cream were served.

Portsmouth's Public Library was formally dedicated on Thursday afternoon. Rev. Henry W. McCrone offered prayer, the Rev. J. Sturgis Pearce then read a short history of the construction, and was followed by an address by the Rev. Emery H. Porter, rector of Emmanuel church, Newport, and lastly the Hon. Thomas B. Stockwell, Commissioner of public schools, gave a very interesting address. Harry Howard's orchestra of Newport was present and gave some fine instrumental music.

The estate of the late Freeborn Albro was sold at public auction on Wednesday to David Albro for $3626.

Monday, Jan. 2, 1899, being a holiday the South Portsmouth carriers will make only one delivery on that day and the post office will be open from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and from 7 to 8 p. m. only. On Tuesday, the 3rd, the carriers will begin their two deliveries a day. The hours of the mail delivery, money order and registry business at South Portsmouth P. O. will be the same as at present until notice is given in the papers of a change.

An alarm of fire from box 25 last Saturday evening called out the fire department. The cause of the alarm was found to be a one story structure on Collins street in Middletown owned by Hon. Melville Bull and occupied by Edward Anderson. The occupants had been shopping in Newport and upon their return found their dwelling in flames. Both building and furniture were damaged beyond repair, but Mr. Anderson's loss is covered by insurance.

Mrs. Charles M. Cottrell has returned from an extended visit to Norway.

Who Will Succeed Him?

The Boston Herald says: In the midst of the mourning for the dead Senator Morrill, which is as genuine as it is general, the inevitable discussion as to the changes in the Senate which will follow has sprung up. It is settled that Senator Chandler, who put in an application for his seat in 1893, when Senator Morrill was talking of resigning, will have the place which Senator Morrill so long occupied in the front row of the Republican side. But it is not settled yet who will succeed him as chairman of the committee on finance.

Senator Aldrich ought to have the place, because he is the best fitted for it, and has practically performed its duties ever since the McKinley bill of 1891. But Senator Allison stands next to Senator Morrill on the list, and he may choose to give up the chairmanship of the committee on appropriations and insist upon his right of precedence to take the chairmanship of finance, which has long been held by the senior senator.

If the duties of the committee on appropriations are to be distributed among other committees, as a large majority of senators desire and expect, Senator Allison's present place will not be as important as it has been, and he may, therefore, give it up. Senator Aldrich would probably have to give up the chairmanship of the committee on rules if he took the vacant place at the head of the finance committee, but this, it is believed, he would hesitate to do.

Most of the Americans in Santiago celebrated Christmas, Monday, though hardly able to realize the Christmas season, in the midst of most of the discomforts of summer weather. The palace clerks presented Gen. Wood, military governor of the department, with a magnificent gold-mounted tortoise shell walking stick in a mahogany case. Various regiments endeavored to enjoy the season in American fashion, while the Hist and the hospital ship Bay State were gaylydecorated.

The Oregon and the Iowa are ordered to stop at Callao until January 10 before proceeding on their long Western trip. Thus far these two magnificent specimens of Uncle Sam's navy have been received with distinguished honors at every port at which they have stopped.

The chiefs-elect of Mineola Council No. 4, Degree of Pocahontas, will be raised up on Tuesday evening, Jan. 10, by Deputy Great Sachem Hugh N. Gifford. A progressive whist party and collation will follow the installation exercises at the hall in the Southwick building.

The officers-elect of Esther Rebekah Lodge will be publicly installed next Wednesday evening. A social will follow these exercises.

Messrs. Howard Chambers and Ambrose Hammett have been visiting relatives in this city this week.

LITTLE COMPTON.

Funeral services for Miss Lilla Brown were held Sunday at 12:30 o'clock in the Congregational church where she had long been a faithful and esteemed member. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Crawford, pastor of the church and the Rev. James Lade of Edgartown, a former pastor. Mr. Lade, in the course of his address, alluded to the earnest Christian life she led which was manifested in so many ways, not only in her public life as postmistress, but to those who came to her for sympathy in times of sorrow or of need. Miss Brown was laid to rest in the new cemetery, beside the grave of her father, Henry T. Brown. The bearers were Albert T. Seabury, Samuel B. Gray, George Brown and Dr. A. C. Sanford. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful. Much sympathy is expressed for the bereaved mother who, in losing her daughter, is left alone.

Annual Reduction Sale!

We thank our friends for their generous patronage during the Holiday Season.

On TUESDAY, Dec. 27th, we begin our annual Reduction Sale.

This is not a collection of odds and ends but a big stock of Fine Cloaks and Furs, all made to our Special Order, in the best possible manner. All new this season, and therefore well worth your money.

The prices are genuine reductions and in many cases garments are marked at half the first prices. It will pay you to come at once as prices were never so low for Fine Cloaks and Furs.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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THE PRICE OF ONE PAPER.

THE N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE has an Agricultural Department of the highest merit, all important news of the Nation and World, comprehensive and reliable market reports, able editorials, interesting short stories, scientific and mechanical information, illustrated fashion articles, humorous pictures, and is instructive and entertaining to every member of every family.

THE MERCURY gives you all the local news, political and social, keeps you in close touch with your neighbors and friends, on the farm and in the city, and is a bright, newsy, welcome and indispensable weekly visitor, at your home and fireside.

Send all subscriptions THE MERCURY, Newport, R. I.

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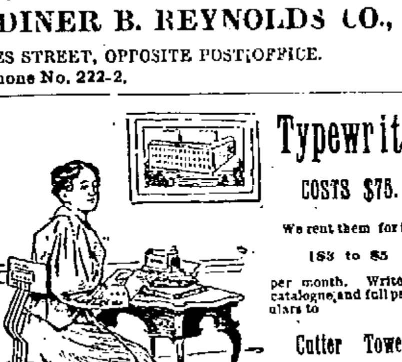

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40 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Make It Unanimous

An Atlanta Democrat tells the Washington Post that it would be a graceful act "for a solid South to unite with a solid North, East and West in 1900, renominate Mr. McKinley for the high office of President, and elect him without opposition, binding him to no platform save 'the greatest good to the greatest number and full justice to all.'" There is the best kind of sense in this suggestion. A solid South which would display this public spirit and patriotism could give a justification for its solidity which would appeal to all sections. Undeniably, Mr McKinley has made many warm friends in the South. Less antagonism is shown toward him anywhere than was aroused by any other President in three quarters of a century. He has hosts of ardent admirers in all localities and among all parties. He has traveled more in the past two years than any other occupant of the White House did in the same length of time. Everywhere he has been received with demonstrations of the highest regard. So far as the President is concerned, there is an era of good feeling in the country as widespread and hearty as there was during the days when Monroe was President.

The 200 dead buried at Montauk are to be removed to Cypress Hill cemetery, New York, and interred with full military honors.

It is now expected that Rev. John C. Tenulan of the Church of the Assumption of Providence will be assigned to St. Mary's church in this city.

National Bank of Rhode Island.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after January 2, 1899.
T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.
Newport, R. I., Dec. 30, 1898—12-31

National Exchange Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank will be held Tuesday, January 10, 1899, at 2:30 p. m., for the election of directors.
GEO. H. PROUD, Cashier.
12-17

Newport National Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 9, 1898.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Newport National Bank, for the election of directors, will be held Tuesday, January 10, 1899, at 3:30 o'clock, at No. 8 Washington square.
HENRY C. STEVENS, Cashier.
12-17

New England Commercial Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders will be held Tuesday, January 3d, 1899, at three o'clock p. m.
A semi-annual dividend will be paid to the stockholders on and after January 3d, 1899.
N. UNDERWOOD, Cashier.
Dec. 21, 1898—2-21

Aquidneck National Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors for the year ensuing, will be held at the banking rooms Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1899, from 11 o'clock a. m. to 12 o'clock m.
CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.
Newport, R. I., Dec. 19, 1898—12-17

New Advertisements

MORTGAGEES' SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a Mortgage Deed, made by Frederick T. Schmelling (his wife Sophia Schmelling joining therein to release her inchoate right of dower), dated December 4th, A. D. 1895, and recorded with the Land Evidence of Newport in volume 31, of mortgages on page 263, the conditions of which have been broken we will sell at public auction on the premises in Newport on SATURDAY the 14th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest which the said Frederick T. Schmelling and Sophia Schmelling had in and to all of that parcel of real estate in the Fifth ward of the city of Newport, at the time of the execution of said mortgage, bounded East on Thames street; South, on Wellington avenue; West, on lands known as Grace chapel; and North, on lands of J. Kerlos, containing four thousand feet of ground with the buildings thereon.

The mortgagees hereby give notice of their intention to bid at said sale.
SUSAN C. CLARKE,
ELIZABETH R. CLARKE,
Mortgagees.
Newport, Dec. 21, 1898—12-24-4w

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Eastern District.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations, may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Sunday, Oct. 16, 1898, trains will leave Newport, for Boston, Park Square, week days, 7.00, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, P. M. Return 6.45, 8.45, 10.45 A. M., 12.45, 3.45, 4.45, d6.00, P. M. Middletown and Portsmouth, 7.00, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, P. M. Portsmouth Grove (flag stop), 7.00, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River and Taunton, 7.00, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Middleboro, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Hyannis, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Provincetown, 3.00 P. M. Plymouth 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. New Bedford, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Fitchburg and stations on Northern Division, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Lowell, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Cottage City, 11.00 A. M. Providence, 7.00, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Return, 7.30, 8.30, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 4.30, 5.30, d6.30 P. M.

SUNDAYS, for Boston, d7.00, 11.00 A. M. 5.0 P. M. Return, 6.30, 8.18 A. M., d4.30, P. M. For Providence, 7.00, 11.00 A. M., 5.00 P. M. Return, 7.30, 9.50 A. M., 5.30 P. M. For Portsmouth Grove, 7.00 11.00 A. M., 5.00 P. M. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.00, 11.00 A. M., 5.00, P. M. New Bedford, 7.00 A. M. 5.00 P. M.

aBoat from Fall River.
dKneeland Street Station.
A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Boston.
O. PETER CLARK, Gen'l. Sup't. Boston.
J. ORDAN, Ag't. Newport R. I.

1192.
REPORT

OF THE CONDITION of the NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island at the close of business, Dec. 1, 1898.

RESOURCES.		DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts		$237,018 62
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		388 62
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		110,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		7,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc		31,200 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		5,800 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserved Agents)		4,451 59
Due from State Banks and bankers		2,159 94
Due from approved reserve agents		157,082 27
Checks and other cash items		2,138 98
Notes from other National Banks		2,160 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		703 49
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, viz:		
Specie	20,210 00	
Legal tender notes	9,450 00	29,660 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		4,950 00
TOTAL		$596,652 91

LIABILITIES	DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in	$120,000 00
Surplus Fund	60,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	28,395 32
National Bank Notes outstanding	94,270 00
Dividends unpaid	758 70
Individual deposits subject to check	302,719 60
Cashier's checks outstanding	509 29
TOTAL	$596,652 91

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.
I, Henry C. Stevens, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. C. STEVENS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Dec., 1898.
PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.
CORRECT—ATTEST:—William E. Dennis, Henry Bull, Jr., G. P. Taylor, Directors.

1492.
REPORT

OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL BANK of RHODE ISLAND of NEWPORT, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, December 1, 1898.

RESOURCES.		DOLLARS
Loans and discounts		$103,104 46
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		226 16
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		100,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand		5 500 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		2,750 00
Stocks, securities, etc		204,176 50
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		15,000 00
Due from State Banks and bankers		131 83
Due from approved reserve agents		72,494 42
Checks and other cash items		2,758 61
Exchanges for clearing-house		1,481 24
Notes of other National Banks		2,200 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		395 00
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, viz:		
Specie	16,879 51	
Legal tender notes	4,078 00	20,957 51
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		4,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		1,299 63
TOTAL		$537,225 47

LIABILITIES.	DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	45,000 00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid	8,764 23
National bank notes outstanding	87,250 00
Due to other National banks	3,749 24
Individual deposits subject to check	289,965 45
Certified checks	155 65
Cashier's checks outstanding	341 00
TOTAL	$537,225 47

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.
I, Thomas P. Peckham, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOMAS P. PECKHAM, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of December, 1898.
CLARENCE A. HAMMETT, Notary Public.
CORRECT—ATTEST: — Frederick Tompkins, Thomas Dunn, Jere W. Horton, Directors.

New Advertisements.

National Bank of Rhode Island of Newport.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this bank will be held at their banking rooms, Tuesday, January 10, 1899, at 3 p. m., for the election of directors.
T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.
12-10

First National Bank

NEWPORT, R. I., December 8, 1898.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this bank for the choice of directors will be held Tuesday, January 10, 1899, from eleven to twelve o'clock m.
NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.
12-10

1492.
REPORT

OF THE CONDITION of the AQUIDNECK NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business December 1, 1898.

RESOURCES.		DOLLARS
Loans and discounts		$176,087 93
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		1,742 78
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		175,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		54,100 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		25,650 00
Stocks, securities, etc		89,0-8 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		61,000 00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		4,000 00
Revenue stamps		300 00
Due from State banks and bankers		14,393 71
Due from approved reserve agents		49,600 41
Checks and other cash items		15 39
Exchanges for clearing		2,277 47
Notes of other National Banks		110 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		205 91
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, viz:		
Specie	16 576 45	
Legal tender notes	12,440 00	29,016 45
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		7,875 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent redemption fund		7,000 00
TOTAL		$711,612 51

LIABILITIES.	DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	27,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	14,752 59
National bank notes outstanding	151,560 00
Due to other national banks	10,717 35
Due to State Banks and Bankers	670 23
Dividends unpaid	83 00
Individual deposits subject to check	298,791 00
Certified Checks	2,193 55
Cashiers' checks outstanding	2,104 52
TOTAL	$711,612 51

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss:
I, Charles T. Hopkins, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1898.
EUGENE C. O'NEILL, Notary Public.
CORRECT—ATTEST: George E. Vernon, Peter King, Samuel McAdam, Directors.

1565
REPORT

OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, on December 1, 1898.

RESOURCES.		DOLLARS
Loans and discounts		$282,659 59
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,785 74
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		100,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		40,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		19,275 00
Stocks, securities, etc		76,766 76
Banking House, furniture and fixtures		20,509 87
Due from approved reserve agents		89 163 25
Checks and other cash items		3,763 21
Notes of other National Banks		275 00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents		363 15
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, viz:		
Specie	20 250 45	
Legal tender notes	2,611 00	22 871 45
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		4,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent redemption fund		4,050 00
TOTAL		$665,852 31

LIABILITIES.	DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	40,000 00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid	18,381 67
National Bank notes outstanding	90,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	417,404 67
Demand certificates of deposit	62 97
TOTAL	$665,852 31

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss:
I, George H. Proud, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1898.
BENJAMIN MARSH, 2d, Notary Public.
CORRECT—ATTEST:—A. C. Titus, Perry G. Case, Edward A. Brown, Directors.

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REPORT

OF THE CONDITION of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, Dec. 1, 1898.

RESOURCES.		DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts		$229,357 49
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,932 43
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		120,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		50,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc		14,091 32
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		13,000 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		952 26
Due from approved reserve agents		67,435 33
Checks and other cash items		4,637 08
Notes of other National Banks		1,605 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		313 86
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, viz:		
Specie	5,100 00	
Legal tender notes	2,691 00	7,791 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		5,400 00
TOTAL		$515,616 04

LIABILITIES.	DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in	$120,000 00
Surplus Fund	60,000 00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid	15,498 79
National bank notes outstanding	105,010 00
Due to State Banks and bankers	7,418 00
Dividends unpaid	35 00
Individual deposits subject to check	161,723 41
Cashier's checks outstanding	28 25
United States deposits	30,602 95
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	15,294 04
TOTAL	$515,616 04

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.
I, Nath'l R. Swinburne, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Dec. 1898.
PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.
CORRECT—ATTEST:—T. Mumford Seabury, Charles A. Brackett, John S. Langley, Directors.

IN HUB MARKETS.

Butter Quiet, Cheese Firmer, Fresh Eggs Very Scarce.

Flour Continues Firm—Beef, Mutton and Lamb Dull—Poultry Easy—Fair Supply of Game—Potatoes and Onions Firm.

Boston, Dec. 30.—This must be considered an off week in the butter market, and prices are to a great extent nominal. Monday was a close holiday, and there has not been enough doing since last week to warrant any change in values. A fairly steady tone is maintained, as there is no disposition to force sales at any concessions, and the general feeling is that full previous rates will be obtained when buyers begin to operate.

Receipts are moderate, and advices from the interior do not indicate any material increase in the make in any section. Some of the Vermont creameries this week are sending small lots with new milk flavor, and this quality will probably increase from this time forward, though it cannot cut much of a figure in the total supply until the middle of January.

Actual selling prices are difficult to obtain, because there are not enough buyers around to test the market. The general asking price for choice fresh creamery in a wholesale way is 21 cents, and this might be shaded half a cent if prompt bids were made. A quotation of 20½ to 21 cents would cover the market for the bulk of the offerings, with 20 cents and under for off quality. Small fancy lots of Vermont, with new milk flavor, quoted up to 21½ cents. Best creamery in boxes at 22 cents, but a good deal of the offerings can be bought at 21½ cents.

Notwithstanding the light trade, the cheese market has a stronger tone, under the influence of the high prices in the country, and the small stocks reported in all parts of the interior. Holders here are indifferent about offering the best stock at under 11 cents, and fancy twins are firm at 11½ cents. These cannot be called actual selling rates, as nothing of consequence has been done this week so far, but it is not likely that buyers will be able to get supplies of the right kind for less. Fair to good may be quoted at 9 to 10½ cents.

Strictly fresh are getting scarcer every week, and dealers find it difficult to get enough to keep their customers supplied. A large portion of the western coming in are more or less injured by frost, and these take a range of 23 to 25 cents. Fresh southwestern lots command 26 to 27 cents, and if strictly fine run up to 28 cents. Fresh eastern command 26 to 28 cents, and fancy new laid go higher. In fact, it is hard to limit the price of a real fancy egg. Refrigerator supplies have been selling at 18 to 19 cents, and some very fine lots run up to 20 cents.

The outlook for beans is firmer. Prominent dealers, just back from the bean-growing sections of the country, say that the crop will scarcely be more than two-thirds of a full crop, while the growers and dealers seem to expect higher prices after the first of the year.

In most of the milling sections of the West, almost without exception, an active market is reported, with the mills generally running to their full capacity and turning out a big amount of flour which compares in volume with the most recent active times and is much in excess of the record of former Christmas seasons. On the local market agents report a good demand for the home trade and from exporters, but with the demand not always filled owing to the firmer front that sellers were obliged to show in view of the increasing cost of wheat. On several days of the week a considerable amount of flour could have been sold had millers been willing to accept the prices bid. Most agents have been held at prices that were subject to confirmation by their principals. Some good orders, however, were worked, and as a whole the business of the week can be called satisfactory when the holiday conditions are considered as affecting it. At the close the market was a very strong one and the trade were looking forward to a good business in the next few weeks.

The range of millers' prices for spring wheat patents is from $3.85 to $4.20 per barrel, including Minneapolis, Milwaukee and all other kinds. But most of the popular trade grands were quoted at around $4, and it is not possible to get Minneapolis flour at much if any under that. Spring bakers range from $2.90 to $3. Winter wheat patents are quoted at $3.80 to $3.90 for most kinds and good straights at around $3.65 per barrel.

The following quotations, covering the inside millers' and the outside jobbers' prices, are those made yesterday by the Flour Trade Price Committee: Spring wheat patents from $3.55 to $4.50, spring wheat clears from $3 to $3.50, winter wheat patents from $3.60 to $4.25, winter wheat straights from $3.55 to $4, and winter wheat clears from $3.25 to $3.30 per barrel, as to quality.

Cornmeal is very firm, with oatmeal and the cereals fully sustained.

The market on oats is very quiet, but firm withal. Shippers are said to be holding for higher prices.

A generally steady hay market is reported, with chances for something better soon. Straw continues quiet. Millfeed is reported firmer: Hay, $8@14; fancy jobbing lots, $15@16; rye straw, $8@9; oat straw, $6@7.

The packers are reporting a stronger market on pork products.

Beef has continued very dull in this market, largely owing to the attention given to the poultry trade. The market is dull and rather easy, though little change in prices is noted. The shippers have sent less beef to this market for the week, but not as little as on the corresponding week a year ago.

Muttons and lambs are very dull, and the market has suffered under the over-supply of Christmas poultry. Veals are fairly steady. Spring lambs, 6½@8c; Brighton fancy, 7½@8½c; muttons, 7@7½c; veals, 9@10c; fancy Brightons, 10@11c.

The poultry market is easy. The excessive supply of turkeys has depressed prices 2c to 3c per lb. with about as much of a decline on chickens and fowls. A big volume of poultry has been going into cold storage all the week, and thus a great loss has been averted. Prices are easy. Turkeys, western, 10@12c; northern, 12@15c; chickens, northern, 10@12c; western, 8½@10c; fowls, northern fresh, 11@12c; western, 8@10c; live fowls, 8@9½c; live chickens, 8@9c; green ducks, 9@12c; geese, 10@13c.

The supply of game is fair in most cases, though partridges are scarce and [illegible]. Deer have continued plenty, the [illegible] in Maine having aided in [illegible]. They are quoted at [illegible], with saddles at [illegible] per pair; partridges [illegible] per dozen; canvasback [illegible] per pair;